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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

Licking County, Ohio.

Read at the Centennial Celebration

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OF THE

Licking Co. Agricultural Society.

AT THE

"Old Fort," July 4th, 1876.

BY ISAAC SMUCKER.

NEWARK, OHIO;
CLARK & UNDERWOOD, PRINTERS.
1876.

NOTE.—The following historical sketch of LICKING COUNTY was prepared, pursuant to a resolution of Congress, adopted, March 13, 1876, which provided for Centennial County histories, throughout the United States; a measure which was also commended to the people by the President in a Proclamation, bearing date May 25, 1876.

The Licking County Agricultural Society, approving of the resolution and proclamation aforenamed, and promptly adopting the suggestion of the "Ohio State Board of Agriculture," procured the preparation of the following Centennial Sketch of Licking County, and had it published in the style in which it is herein presented. The important and voluminous facts, incidents and figures presented, and the mass of valuable information given, must make the "sketch" of permanent value to all who have any interest in our County; it is, therefore commended to the public favor.

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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

A hundred years ago! and Licking County had no existence as an organized community. Then, and for a score of years thereafter, the entire territory now constituting it, was without a solitary permanent white inhabitant—it was indeed a "waste, howling wilderness!" True, the mysterious and prehistoric race of mound-builders had been here. They had erected their works and transmitted to us their memorials, which are the only evidence we have that here they once lived, moved and had their being. But they were gone—the white man never saw them! They had their rise, their successes and triumphs, their decline, their probable defeat and overthrow, or perchance, their dispersion, absorption or extermination, long years—perhaps many ages—before the historic period of the Ohio Valley, and of the Lake country of Western America. Here peradventure, within these walls and this enclosure, was their seat of Empire. Here they had thrown up many miles of embankments—here they had built numerous walls of circumvallation—here were their parallel and circular earthworks, their octagonals, their parallelograms and those of various other geometrical figures. Here within the present territorial limits of Licking County, and in all sections and in every portion of it, they erected hundreds of mounds of earth and stone, including the general classes of Sepulchral, Sacrificial, Temple or truncated mounds, Memorial or Monumental mounds, and mounds of Observation. Here, too, Effigies or Symbolical mounds exist, as well as Enclosures of large extent and of great variety as to form, design, and purpose.

Symbolical Mounds probably served a purpose in the religious services of the mound-builders.

Mounds of Observation were in all probability "out-looks" or "signal stations."

Sepulchral Mounds were of course used for burial purposes.

Sacrificial Mounds were those upon which animals and perhaps human beings were offered as a sacrifice to propitiate the gods of the idolatrous mound-builders.

Temple Mounds were used as Temples or "high places" on which were performed some sort of religious ceremonies.

Memorial or Monumental Mounds belong to a class that are supposed to have been erected to perpetuate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished character.

Enclosures were constructed for various purposes, some being military or defensive works; some were works in which the ceremonies of their religion were conducted; others for the practice of their popular amusements or national games; still others perhaps for Governmental, Legislative or some sort of Civic purposes and performances. The Enclosure we occupy to-day, on this Centennial occasion, is probably one of the class in which the rites pertaining to the national religion of the mound-builders were practiced, the "Eagle mound" in its center, with its sacrificial altar favoring this idea; though it may have also served as the place in which to practice their national games and amusements; and being one of their most extensive works, may possibly have been the seat of their government. Least likely of all is it that it was designed for military purposes.

Although the plow has often, hereabouts, rudely passed over the remains of our prehistoric ancestors, and partially or wholly obliterated many of their parallel walls and embankments, their enclosures and mounds, it is yet a gratification to know that enough of their works remain to leave our county still, as it has hitherto been, one of the richest fields of archæological interest and pursuit—one of the most inviting localities for antiquarian investigation. Above all it is a matter of special congratulation that no Vandal hands can ever be laid upon these embankments within which we are celebrating the first Centennial of American Independence; yea more, that it is one of the irrevocable stipulations by which you, the Licking County Agricultural Society hold the title to them that they shall never be mutilated, partially obliterated or destroyed, thus furnishing a guarantee for the perpetual preservation of one of the most extensive and

interesting works ever erected by the unknown and now extinct mound-builder race. Let it be ever remembered that the tenure upon which this Enclosure is held is that its embankments shall be perpetually protected against the mutilating, obliterating hands of the plowman, and against the destructive proclivities of the iconoclast. And let it be the fixed determination of the present and future generations to protect against future mutilation what remains of the extensive, interesting labyrinthian works of the mound-builders in this locality.

Before the beginning of the Centennial period we are closing today, few, very few persons of Anglo-Saxon or Caucassian ancestry had ever passed through, or even entered the territory that now constitutes Licking County. Christopher Gist, an explorer in the interest of a Virginia Land Company, with his guide or fellow-traveler, George Croghan, passed through the southeastern portion of our County in 1751, and were the first (of whom we have authentic information,) of the white race that did so. They followed an Indian trail that led from the "Forks of the Ohio," (now Pittsburg,) to the Miami Indian towns, situated in the Miami Valley. In passing through they encamped at the Reservoir, on the evening of January 17th, and on the next day, they "set out from the Great Swamp," as Gists' journal says.

And in 1773 Rev. David Jones, a baptist preacher from the vicinity of Philadelphia, who afterwards became known as a historic character of rare eccentricities, with David Duncan an Indian trader, and two others, passed through what is now Licking County. They left "Standing Stone," now Lancaster, (where was then a village of the Delaware Indians,) on Wednesday, February, 10, and passing near by the "Great Swamp" or "Big Lake," as the Indians called it, they crossed the Licking river, ("Salt Lick Creek," Jones' journal named it,) some miles below the junction of the North and South Forks, and remained over night at an Indian village on the Bowling Green, a locality which was declared "fertile and beautiful," in the journal of our eminent missionary tourist.

A hundred years ago, and for nearly a score of years thereafter, this locality, this central portion of the Great Northwest, was in the midst of the wild arena on which raged, (and had raged for almost a quarter of a century,) the furious contest between Barbarism and Civilization. A century ago and the sole occupants here were the savage Red men of the forest, the fierce and untamed beasts of the desert, and those huge birds of prey that instinctively recede before

the advancing waves of Civilization, and retire to darker shades before the steady, forward movements of civilized man. The Delawares, the Shawanese, and the Wyandots had here, a century ago, a more or less permanent residence; and perchance the wanderers of other straggling tribes too, had here, sometimes erected their wigwams, and thus, temporarily at least, attained to a "local habitation and a name." And doubtless here too, during the earlier years of the Centennial period which closes to-day, these woods, "many a time and oft," resounded with the heavy tread of buffalo herds, and no less with the movements of the more stately elk. Then too, the ferocious panther, the ravenous bear, the rapacious wolf, the treacherous, wily cat-amount, the stealthy wild-cat, the voracious eagle, and the other birds of prey, with the deer and various wild though docile animals, were the almost unmolested tenants of our forests. Then these woods echoed and re-echoed the wild scream of the panther, the doleful screech of the birds of night, the cry of the king of birds uttered from his lofty eyrie, or when sailing in mid-heaven, the howling of the starving wolf, the bellowing of the mad buffalo, and the terrific shrieks and discordant sounds of other wild and untamed beasts, and of savage man! Such, a century ago, was the music of these woods—such the dreariness, the desolation then of these solitudes!

THE INDIANS.

During the first decades of the Centennial period, now terminating, the Indians had certainly two villages, perhaps more, within the present limits of Licking County. Mention has been incidentally made of one jointly occupied by Delawares and Shawanese, which was situated on the Bowling Green, four miles below the junction of the North and South Forks. The other was a Wyandot village, called Raccoontown, and was situated on Raccoon Creek, a short distance above Johnstown, in the present township of Monroe. The Indians sold their town to Charles and George Green in 1807, and immediately abandoned it, though a remnant of them remained within the county some years later. A few Wyandots who had erected some huts on the Brushy Fork, on the borders of Granville and McKean Townships did not leave finally, until 1812. "Here wild in woods the treacherous savage ran," as the poet has it—here during the earlier decades of this Centennial period, the Indians erected their solitary huts, put up their frail wigwams, and built their villages; but like their predecessors, the mound-builders, they are all gone!

A few years ago, while excavating an abutment on the east bank of Bowling Green Run, near its mouth, seven skeletons, some of them of undoubted Indian type, were uncovered, together with trinkets, beads, curiously shaped polished stones and silver thimbles. As the Bowling Green Indian village was in the near vicinity of these skeletons, it is probable that they were the skeletons of residents of the aforesaid village.

In these my concluding remarks on our savage predecessors, it may be observed to their credit that we have no reliable information that charges upon them the crime of murdering any of the white race within the territory that now composes Licking County, nor even of the commission of many serious offenses against person or property.

There is one exception only to the foregoing statement, related by B. C. Woodward, Esq., which charges the wounding of one man and the killing of another in 1796, within the present limits of Hanover Township, on or near the farm owned not long since by the late Jacob Freese.

EXTENT, TOPOGRAPHY, STREAMS, &C., &C.

The extreme width of Licking County is twenty-two and a half miles, from North to South, thirty miles from East to West. These dimensions would give our County 675 square miles of territory; but as the original surveyors of 1796 failed to give us a straight line on our Northern boundary, we lost a strip of sixteen miles in length, and about three-fourths of a mile in breadth, which blundering carelessness reduces our figures to 663 miles. We also lose a tract of nearly two miles by two and a half in extent, at the Southeast corner of the County, which still further reduces our territory almost five square miles, leaving us a sum total of only 658 square miles.

The Eastern half of Licking County is generally characterized as hilly, and only moderately productive, yet nearly all cultivable; while the Western half is level or rather undulating, and with a very small proportion too uneven or steep for the plow. It is beautifully diversified by hill and dale—by high, irregular ridges and level plains—by sterile hills and fertile, alluvial bottoms—by the rough "hill country" of the eastern half of the county, and by the level and undulating lands of the western half. The eastern half is varied here and there by beautiful landscapes, by high peaks, dark glens, inaccessible bluffs, cavernous dells, abrupt acclivities, rugged hill-sides, craggy cliffs such as are found on the "Flint Ridge," at the "Licking Narrows," along the Rocky Fork, and in some other localities.

There are few Prairies in Licking County, one in Washington Township, and another a mile west of Newark, being the largest. The latter, however, which, previous to the earthquakes of 1811–12, served the purpose of a race-course, subsequently became a pond or lakelet. Swamps and ponds are not by any means numerous in Licking County, and what we have are of inconsiderable proportions. Of Lakes we have but two. "Smoots' Lake," in the Northern part of the County, and the "Reservoir," on the Southern boundary, portions of which are in the Counties of Fairfield and Perry. Springs are numerous, but with few exceptions, of small size—the most notable exception being the "Spencer Spring." In early, or pioneer times its flow of water was sufficient to propel the machinery of grist and saw-mills. It is about five miles North of Newark, and empties into the North Fork a mile from its source.

Of running streams our County is abundantly furnished, the principal being the North and South Forks, and the Raccoon Creek, or Middle Fork, which all unite at Newark and form the Licking River, which empties into the Muskingum river at Zanesville. The minor streams are the Wakatomika, the Rocky Fork, the Otter Fork, the Clear Fork, the Lake Fork, the Brushy Fork, Clay Lick Creek, Ramp or Auter Creek, Hog Run, Lobdell Run, Bowling Green Run, and many others of smaller magnitude. The aforementioned are all tributaries of the Licking, except Wakatomika, which empties into the Muskingum, sixteen miles above Zanesville. A portion of the surplus rain that falls on the Southeastern border of our County also finds its way into the Muskingum by way of the Moxahala or Jonathan's Creek, whose mouth is two or three miles below Zanesville. All the surplus water of Licking County therefore,runs into the Muskingum, except such as flows from the Western border, by way of the Walnut, Black Lick and Big Walnut Creeks into the Scioto.

All the streams of Licking County still abound, to a considerable extent in fish of various kinds, though they were larger in size and greater in numbers in the times of our early settlers, except possibly in the Reservoir, or "Big Lake" as the Indians called it, where fishing is still largely successful, both as an amusement and for profit. As indicating the size attained by the fish known as the pike, in the Licking, in the days of the Pioneers, I give the following facts: Capt. Elias Hughes once speared a pike, which, when hung on a nail near the top of his cabin door reached to the floor. Isaac Stadden, Esq., also once shot a pike at "High bank," in the Licking, which measured more than five feet. A stick was run through the

gills and placed upon his shoulder, to carry him home, he proved to be of such length, that when thus carried his tail dragged upon the ground. Indeed it was quite a common event for our early settlers to spear or shoot pikes of from three to five feet in length.

A few localities in Licking County on account of geographical position or topographical peculiarities, possess more than an ordinary degree of interest. One of these is "Flint Ridge," situated in the Southeastern portion of our county, and extending some distance into Muskingum County. The extreme length of "Flint Ridge" from East to West is about seven miles, and has an average width of probably two miles. It is extensively covered with the mound-builders "wells" or "pits"—flint and buhrstones also greatly abound, the latter having been largely used by mill owners in early times, as a substitute for the French buhr, for making flour, and especially for grinding corn. Cannel coal has been found in the ridge, and has been mined to a considerable extent during the last forty years. Fire clay, and clay for the manufacture of stone ware also abound there.

The "Licking Narrows" is another of the localities of more than common interest in our County. When first discovered by our pioneer settlers, it was regarded as one of the most picturesque places in Ohio. It was a romantic, gloomy gorge, of about two miles in length, through which flowed the Licking river, its western extremity being near the mouth of the Rocky Fork, eight miles below Newark. Cliffs of rocks about sixty feet high compose its Northern bank, while its Southern bank, which is more sloping and of less height consists of earth and rock, and a heavy growth of trees. The Licking has here a width of about a hundred feet, and trees which grew on its banks, had, when the "Narrows" were first explored by white men, such a luxuriant growth, that the branches of trees which stood on opposite sides of the stream, run together and intermingled in many places, so that the grape vines that grew on one side were carried into the tree-tops of those on the other side, thus giving the "Narrows," during the season of full foliage, a dark, gloomy, cavernous appearance.

On the face of the perpendicular rock on the north side of the "Narrows," was inscribed, what was popularly called the "Black Hand." It was twice the size of a man's hand and wrist, with distended thumb and fingers, pointing eastward. It was near the eastern end of the "Narrows," and some ten or fifteen feet from the ground. The general impression seemed to be that this famous "hand" had been chiseled or scratched out with a sharp-pointed

flint chisel, the hollowed grooves thus chiseled out forming its shape, and that the "hand" had become blackened by the action of the elements, or that the growth of a thick coat of black moss had given it its color, as contradistinguished from the general color of the rock, which was of a grayish cast. This curious "hand" was destroyed in 1828, by blasting the rock on which it was inscribed, in order to make the tow-path for the Ohio Canal, which, by a lock at the head, and a dam at the foot of the "Narrows," made the Licking river slackwater, and as such a part of the Ohio Canal.

Other landscapes and localities of romantic interest in Licking County, might be named in this connection, such as the "Rain Rock" near the Rocky Fork, and also the glens or dells and mountainous features of the hills and banks of said stream, at various points, but I will not go into detailed descriptions of them.

The localities west of Newark, between the North and Middle Forks of the Licking, known as Sharon Valley and Welsh Hills, which were first settled by immigrants from Wales, during the early years of this century, also have points of rare interest and landscape beauty, but I must forego details.

UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.—REFUGEE LANDS.

Nine-tenths or more of Licking County is situated within the old United States Military District, and is, therefore, to that extent composed of United States Military Lands—that is lands set apart by Congress in June 1796, for the payment of certain claims of the officers and soldiers for services rendered during the Revolutionary war. The narrow strip of two and a half miles wide, along the Southern border of the County belongs to the Refugee tract—a tract of land dedicated by Congress in April 1798, to the payment of the claims of those refugees whose possessions in Canada and Nova Scotia had been confiscated by the British Government, upon the alleged ground that their owners had abandoned them and had joined the Colonists in their struggle for Independence.

The United States Military Lands amounted to 2,650,000 acres. The tract was bounded on the East by the West line of the seven Ranges; on the South by Congress lands and by the Refugee tract; on the West by the Scioto river; and on the North by the Greenville treaty boundary line.

The Refugee tract was four and a half miles wide, and forty-eight miles long, extending Eastward from the Scioto river, and con-

tained 100,000 acres. The villages of Gratiot, Linnville, Amsterdam, Jacksontown, Hebron, Brownsville, Luray and Kirkersville are near to or upon the North line of the Refugee tract. Etna and Bowling Green Townships are wholly within it; and the Southern portion of Harrison, Union and Licking Townships are also in the Refugee tract.

OUR CIVIL HISTORY.

The Territory which now constitutes Licking County, was within the limits of Washington County, (the first County organized in the Northwest Territory,) from 1788 until 1798, when, by the organization of Ross County, it became a portion of it, and so remained until the year 1800, when, Fairfield County being established, it was thrown into it, and continued to be a portion of said County until 1808, when the organization of Licking County was effected; we have therefore had Marietta, Chillicothe, Lancaster and Newark for our County seats, and in the order named.

The first Territorial Legislature of the Northwest Territory met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and Ross County's representatives in that body, were, Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, Samuel Findlay, and Elias Langham, and their only constituents living within the present limits of Licking County, were the families of Elias Hughes and John Ratliff, consisting of twenty-two persons. The second session, with the same representatives, was held at Chillicothe, in November 1800. The third session, (with the same representatives, except Samuel Findlay,) met at Chillicothe, November 23, 1801.

Our Territorial Delegates in Congress were General William H. Harrison, who served from 1799 until 1800. William McMillen succeeded him but served only until 1801, when Paul Fearing took his seat as such and served until 1803.

In November 1802, a Constitutional Convention was held at Chillicothe and formed the first Constitution for the State of Ohio. We were at that time part and parcel of Fairfield County, and that County was represented in said Convention by Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

THE FIRST SETTLERS AND EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS OF LICKING COUNTY.

The first permanent white settlement made within the present limits of Licking County was effected in 1798, by Elias Hughes and

John Ratliff. They came to the Bowling Green, (now in Madison Township,) on the Licking, from Western Virginia and were the only settlers until early in the year 1800. The two families spent the preceding year at the "Mouth of the Licking," and in the Spring of 1798 they ascended said stream some twenty miles, and there squatted, both families numbering, upon their arrival, twenty-one persons. During the year 1799 a son was born to Elias Hughes, thus increasing the colony to twenty-two.

Captain Hughes had been a frontiersman all his life, and had attained to a good degree of prominence, in his native State, before leaving it, as a skilful hunter, a brave soldier, a reliable spy, and as a most daring and successful Captain of Scouts. He had been in the sanguinary battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774, and for more than twenty years thereafter he had served efficiently, on the Western borders of Virginia, in the hazardous employment of Spy or Scout. In 1796–7 he was attached, as a hunter, to the surveying party that run the Range and Township lines of the United States Military lands in this section. He lived until 1844, dying at the age of about ninety years, and had been for a long while, the last and only survivor of those who had actively participated in the hard-fought battle of Point Pleasant, between about one thousand Virginians, commanded by General Andrew Lewis, and perhaps as many Indian warriors under the leadership of the celebrated Cornstalk, a Shawanese Chief.

John Ratliff's wife died in 1802, and was probably the first white adult person whose death took place within our county. During the same year, October 22, 1802, the wife of Mr. John Jones, who lived near the Raccoon creek, four miles West of Newark, died. The first death was that of an infant child of John Stadden, whose birth and death occurred in the latter part of the year 1801. The first marriage within the limits of Licking County, was that of the parents of the aforesaid child, (John Stadden and Elizabeth Green,) which took place on Christmas day in the year 1800. John Ratliff died on the South side of the Licking, near the mouth of the Brushy Fork, about or in the year 1811. A few of the descendants of Hughes and Ratliff still reside in Licking County.

SETTLERS OF THE YEAR 1800.

In the year 1800, Benjamin Green, and Richard Pitzer settled on the Shawnee Run, two miles below the junction of the North and South Forks, having come from Alleghany County, Maryland. In

the same year Captain Samuel Elliott, from the same County, settled half a mile above them. And in the same year Isaac Stadden, an emigrant from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, settled half a mile above Captain Elliott. His brother John, an unmarried brother, accompanied him. He remained unmarried, however, only until the Christmas of this year. And it was during this year also, that John Van Buskirk left Brooke County, Virginia, and settled upon a thirty-one hundred acre tract of land he had purchased, situated in the Valley of the South Fork, (now in Union Township,) some eight miles or more above the mouth of the South Fork. He served as a spy many years, between the Ohio and Tuscarawas rivers, for the protection of the frontier settlers, and in that capacity was eminently useful. He was frequently attached to expeditions commanded by Captains Samuel Brady and John McCulloch, those eminent protectors of the pioneer settlers between the Alleghanies and the Ohio river. His death occurred December 31, 1840. Isaac Stadden was the first civil officer elected within the limits of our County. At an election held in January 1802, at the cabin of Captain Hughes, he was chosen a Justice of the Peace of Licking Township, then Fairfield County, and Elias Hughes was elected Captain of Militia at the same time and place. John Stadden became the first Sheriff of Licking County in 1808 and served as such, and as Collector of taxes until 1810. Captain Elliott was elected Coroner of the County of Licking in 1808 and served as such for a score of years or more. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His death took place in May, 1831, in his eightieth year. Benjamin Green lived until 1835, dying at the age of seventy-six years.

Isaac Stadden, late in October, 1800, left his cabin one day, to go to Cherry Valley, to shoot deer. He came home in the evening, greatly excited, having discovered the Old Fort, of which he had not heard before. Next morning he and Mrs. Stadden, visited this interesting relic of the Mound-builders, and riding all around it on the top of the embankment, where it was practicable, they took a good look at this great curiosity, and so far as is known he was the first white man, and she the first white woman that ever looked upon this ancient work of a prehistoric people.

Another incident of this year. In November, or early in December 1800, Isaac Stadden was deer hunting near this spot, in the direction of Ramp or Auter Creek. There, towards evening around a camp-fire, in the dense forest he met John Jones, Phineas Ford, Frederick Ford, Benoni Benjamin and a Mr Denner. Jones and the

Fords were married to the sisters of Benjamin. Jones was of Welsh ancestors, born in New Jersey, but had lived in the neighborhood of Stadden, in Pennsylvania, where they had been schoolmates. Neither knew that the other was in the Northwest Territory. They had not seen each other for many years, and knew nothing of each others intervening history or whereabouts. The romantic interest of such a meeting, under such circumstances, by Stadden and Jones, cannot be readily described—it must be imagined rather. Jones with his associates, were exploring, with a view to an early settlement, and they did settle in a few months, Jones in the Raccoon Valley, and his associates in the Ramp Creek Valley. The entire company accepted Mr. Stadden's invitation to visit him at his cabin, and did so, soon, and it was represented to the writer, sixty years after, by Mrs. Stadden, that said visit and its incidents, were among the most interesting and enjoyable events of her long Pioneer life.

THE SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS OF 1801.

The year 1801 brought with it quite a number of settlers. John Larabee ascended the Licking river in a canoe to the mouth of the Bowling Green Run, where he landed, and near that point on the South side of the Licking, he occupied a hollow sycamore tree, while he cleared some land, and raised a few acres of corn. He served throughout the whole Revolutionary war, and probably also in the Indian wars afterwards. Mr. Larabe died February 6th, 1846, aged four score and six years. James Maxwell came up the Licking with Mr. Larabee, John Weedman and a Mr. Carpenter. Maxwell was the first school teacher, and made that his life-long profession. He was also our first constable, having been elected to said office, January 1, 1802, at the same time and place of the election of Captain Hughes, and Isaac Stadden, Esq. Samuel Parr this year settled on the Licking bottoms just below the junction of the North and South Forks. James Macauly and James Danner located themselves near the mouth of Ramp Creek, where the first named built a "tub-mill" or "corn-cracker," the first water power concern within the present limits of our County. Phillip Barrick settled near the "Licking Narrows." John Jones built his cabin in the Raccoon Valley, five miles from the mouth of Raccoon Creek, and Phineas and Frederick Ford and Benoni Benjamin theirs in the Ramp or Auter Creek Valley, some miles from the mouth of Ramp or Auter Creek. Phillip Sutton, Job Rathbone, and John and George Gillespie settled in the Hog Run Valley. In September of this year, John Edwards came

to the South Fork Valley, from Brooke County, Virginia. He was distinguished as a hunter and an expert with the rifle, having been engaged as a spy for some years on the frontiers of Virginia, as well as the Northwest Territory. In coming he blazed the trees and killed the game for their subsistence, while others cut out the road where necessary, and still others followed with the wagon which contained his family and household effects.

THE SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS OF 1802.

The year 1802 brought us many immigrants. Alexander Holmes and James Hendricks came from Brooke County, Virginia, and settled in the South Fork Valley near the residence of their brother-in-law, John Van Buskirk. Theophilus Rees, David Lewis, David Thomas, James Johnson and Simon James came this year, most of them settling on the Welsh Hills. Jacob Nelson settled in the Licking Valley, and not long thereafter built a mill, a mile or more below the junction of the North and South Forks. Newark was laid out this year by General W. C. Schenck; and Abraham Miller, John Warden and Henry Claybaugh came from the South Branch of the Potomac, and settled in its immediate vicinity. Michael Thorn, Frederick Myer, and Henry Neff located at or near the Little Bowling Green, on the Southern borders of the County, during this year. They were from the Monongahela country, in West Virginia. Adam Hatfield, James Black, Richard Parr, Samuel Elliott, Henry Claybaugh, Samuel Parr, and Samuel Elliott, Jr., built and occupied cabins in Newark this year, except the younger Elliott, who probably had a tenant in his. The senior Elliott built the first hewed log house with shingled roof. Black kept a tavern on the lot now occupied by the Park House. Beall Babbs, James Jeffries and Mrs. Catharine Pegg, settled in or near Newark during this year. Jonathan Benjamin, father-in-law of John Jones and the Ford brothers, located on Ramp or Auter Creek, in the Spring of 1802. He had passed through the French and Indian wars, and through the Revolutionary war also, and had been a frontiersman from his youth up. Mr. Benjamin died in 1841, at the great age of ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YEARS! Patrick Cunningham, Abraham Johnson, Abraham Wright, James Petticord, Edward Nash, Carlton, Benedict, Aquilla, and two John Belts settled about and in Newark, except Cunningham, who first lived neighbor to John Jones, having built the second cabin within the present limits of Granville Township. He was from

Tyrone County, province of Ulster, Ireland; the others were from Washington County, Pennsylvania. A considerable colony from Brooke County, Virginia, also settled in the South Fork Valley.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS UNTIL 1809.

After the year 1802, the influx of new settlers increased from time to time, and new settlements were made from year to year..

In 1803, John Evans settled in the North Fork Valley, seven miles North of Newark, and in the Spring of the same year Evan Payne and Jacob Wilson located in the same valley about a mile above the mouth of the North Fork. They, as well as Evans were Virginians. John Simpson, Robert Church, William Schamahorn, Richard Jewell, Edward Crouch, William and John Moore, Thomas Seymour and William O'Banon settled within the present limits of Madison Township, during this year also.

In 1804 Thomas Cramer, Simon James, and Peter Cramer settled on the Welsh Hills. Evan Humphrey, and Chiswold May settled near the "Big Spring," now in Newton Township. Daniel Thompson, Samuel Enyart and Matthias and Hathaway Denman located in the present Township of Hanover. Moses Meeks, William Harris, Charles Howard and John and Adam Myers located about the "Little Bowling Green." Maurice Newman settled in Newark. John and Jacob Myers, Daniel Smith and James Taylor came to the South Fork Valley; and Henry Smith, John Channel, and Thomas Dewcese located in what is now Madison Township.

In 1805 settlements were made on the upper waters of the South Fork, now in Lima Township, David Herron being the first settler. In the same year, (or early in 1806,) a Mr. Hatfield settled within the present limits of Harrison Township; and George Ernst, John Feasel and John and Jacob Swisher formed a settlement near the source of Swamp Run, now in Franklin Township. In November of this year, (1805.) the Granville Colony arrived and established themselves at and around the village of Granville. General John Spencer also settled in the Spring of this year, in the North Fork Valley, five miles north of Newark. When he settled at the "Big Spring," he found in the vicinity a man named Evan Humphrey, quite an eccentric character, who served his country in the Revolutionary war, and who was also of the "forlorn hope," at the storming of Stony Point, in 1779 by General Wayne. Rev. Joseph Thrap settled within the present Township of Hanover; and

Elisha and John Farmer settled a few miles west of Newark during this year.

In 1806, the upper valley of Raccoon Creek, now Monroe Township, was settled by George W. Evans, and soon thereafter by Charles and George Green. Henry Drake also located in the upper valley of the South Fork, now Harrison Township, during this year. Chester and Elisha Wells and John Hollister settled near the mouth of the Rocky Fork. Samuel Hand, James Holmes and David Benjamin settled in the South Fork Valley. Evan Pugh and Archibald Wilson settled North of Newark in North Fork Valley. The upper Valley of the North Fork, now Burlington Township, was settled by James Dunlap, Nathan Conard and others. William Hull and Isaac Farmer located this year in the vicinity of the Flint Ridge.

In 1807 John Cook Herron built and occupied a cabin in the Raccoon Valley, now St. Albans Township. Granville Township, Fairfield County was organized this year. It embraced the Western half of the present County of Licking, except, I believe, the Refugee lands, Licking Township, embracing the eastern half, with the same exception.

In 1808, Joseph Conard settled in the North Fork Valley, near the present village of Utica. He came from Loudon County, Virginia, and was the first settler within the present Township of Washington. In this year, (1808,) the County of Licking was organized with the following persons as its first Judicial and County Officers:

President Judge of Common Pleas Court—William Wilson.

Associate Judges—Alexander Holmes, Timothy Rose, James Taylor.

Clerk of Court—Samuel Bancroft.

Sheriff—John Stadden.

Treasurer—Elias Gilman.

Commissioners—Archibald Wilson, Elisha Wells, Israel Wells.

Collector of Taxes—John Stadden.

Commissioners' Clerk—Elias Gilman.

Assessor of Licking Township—Archibald Wilson, Jr.

Assessor of Granville Township—Jeremiah R. Munson.

The first Court was held at the house of Levi Hays, four miles West of Newark and two miles east of Granville. There not being room in the house, the Grand Jury held its inquest under a tree. During the year a board of Commissioners consisting of James Dunlap, Isaac Cook and James Armstrong, selected Newark as the permanent County Seat.

OUR FIRST JUDGES AND CLERK IN 1808.

William Wilson was a New Englander, educated at Dartmouth College, and had settled at Chillicothe as an Attorney at Law. He presided at the first Court held in Licking County in 1808, and remained on the Bench until 1823, when he was elected to Congress, and served four years and until his death in 1827.

Alexander Holmes came from Brooke County, Virginia, in 1802. He was a gentleman of considerable natural ability—of general intelligence and extensive information—and was of the better educated class of our Pioneers. Judge Holmes sat upon the Bench as an Associate Judge from 1808 to 1812, and again from 1823 to 1828.

James Taylor was born in Pennsylvania, in 1753, and after his marriage in 1780, he moved to Western Virginia. In 1782 he was in the Williamson expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, and had the honor of voting, with seventeen others, against the murder of their Indian captives, but without avail. Judge Taylor served as Associate Judge only from 1808 to 1809. He had served his country during the Revolutionary war, and was a man of character and intelligence. His death took place in 1844, at the advanced age of ninety-one years!

Timothy Rose was one of the original Granville Colony of 1805, not one of whom now survives. He was an Associate Judge from 1808 to 1813, when he died. Judge Rose was a high-toned, intellectual and intelligent gentleman, and a man of high character, of sound judgment, and undoubted patriotism. He served in the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself as an officer, at the storming of a British redoubt, at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown in 1781.

Samuel Bancroft was the first Clerk of our Court in 1808. He was of the original Granville Colony, arriving in the Spring of 1806. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, served as a Magistrate many years, and was an Associate Judge from 1824 to 1845. As a citizen and a public officer, he was held in high esteem. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1778, and died in 1870, at the age of ninety-two years.

NEW SETTLEMENTS FROM 1809 TO 1821, INCLUSIVE.

In 1809, Henry Iles settled within the present limits of Benning-

ton Township. In 1810, the Wakatomika Valley was first settled by Samuel Hickerson, followed next year by James Thrap. Daniel Poppleton rendered a similar service within the present limits of Hartford Township, in the year 1812. Joseph and Peter Headly started a settlement on the head waters of the South Fork, (now in Jersey Township.) in 1815. Etna Township too, was settled in 1815, if not a little earlier, by John Williams, the Housers and others. Isaac Essex settled there in 1816. In the year 1818 David Bright located in the Northeastern part of this County, and was the first settler of Fallsbury Township, while in 1821, Rena Knight built a cabin and opened a clearing near the head of Brushy Fork, at a point now in Liberty Township. Thus one locality after another became settled, and finally fully occupied in every section of our County.

THE PIONEER PREACHERS AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

In 1802, a Presbyterian minister named McDonald came along and preached two sermons to the settlers in the Licking Valley. In 1803, Rev. John Wright also a Presbyterian preacher, delivered two sermons in Newark. Thomas Marquis, another Presbyterian Minister, gave the people of Raccoon Valley a sermon or two during this year. During the Autumn of this year, Rev Asa Shinn, of the Methodist Church commenced preaching, as an itinerant minister, at Benjamin Green's in the Hog Run settlement, and before his year closed he there organized a society or Church, and that was the original or Pioneer church organization in our County. He probably sometimes preached in Newark also; certainly his successors on the circuit, Revs. James Quinn and John Meeks, did, and also formed a small Church organization as early as 1805, which was the second in our County. The Congregational Church of Granville, organized before the Granville Colony left New England, was the third religious society of Licking County, and the Methodist Society, organized in 1806 or a little later, near the Bowling Green, was probably the fourth. A Methodist Society near the eastern borders of this County, organized about the same time, and often ministered unto by the Rev. Joseph Thrap, was most likely the next in order, and the fifth in number. The Welsh Hills Baptist Church was organized September 4th, 1808, and was the sixth and next in order. In the Autumn of the same year the First Presbyterian Church of Newark was organized, and was the seventh in order, in the County, although there may have been a Methodist Church organized

earlier in the South Fork Valley. The only other of the early-time Churches I mention is the Hog Run or Friendship Baptist Church which was organized February 20th, 1811, and has had a good degree of prosperity until now.

The Revs. Joseph Williams and James Axley were itinerating Methodist Ministers in 1805. Rev Peter Cartwright preached to the Methodist Societies in 1806, as did also Rev. John Emmett. Rev. James Scott, a Presbyterian Minister, also preached in Newark during this year. Rev James Hoge, of the same denomination visited and preached to the people of Granville during the year, as did also Rev. Samuel P. Robbins of the Congregational Church, and Rev. David Jones, of the Baptist Church. In 1807, Revs. Joseph Hayes and James King were the regular itinerant Ministers, who ministered regularly to the Methodist Churches hereabouts. Sometimes, too Revs. Jesse Stoneman and Robert Manly ministered to them, as did also Rev. Levi Shinn. In 1808 Revs. Ralph Lotspeitch and Isaac Quinn were the regular Methodist preachers. Elder James Sutton and Mr. Steadman appeared as Baptist ministers. Rev. Timothy Harris a Congregational Minister took charge of the Church in Granville this year and continued his ministrations until 1822. His ordination there was conducted by Revs. Lyman Potter, Stephen Lindley, Jacob Lindley, John Wright and James Scott. In 1809 Revs. Benjamin Lakin, and John Johnson were the Methodist itinerants. Revs. Thomas Powell and John W. Patterson, (Baptists,) commenced their ministerial services in Licking County. In 1810 the latter took charge of the Welsh Hills Church, and in the next year of the Hog Run Church also. Rev. James B. Finley was the Methodist itinerant of the year 1810.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF LICKING COUNTY—THE DATE OF THEIR ORGANIZATION—AND WHEN SETTLED.

	Townships	When Organized.	When Settled.
1.	Licking	1801 in Fairfield County	1801.
2.	Granville	1807 " "	1801.
3.	Hanover	1808	1801.
4.	Bowling Green	1808	1802.
5.	Union	1808	1800.
6.	Newton	1809	1803.
7.	Newark	1810	1801.
8.	Madison	1812	1798.
9.	Monroe	1812	1806.

10.	Washington	1812	1808.
11.	Franklin	1812	1805.
12.	St. Albans	1813	1807.
13.	Hopewell	1814	1806.
14.	Bennington	1815	1809.
15.	Harrison	1816	1806.
16.	Burlington	1817	1806.
17.	Mary Ann	1817	1809.
18.	McKean	1818	1806.
19.	Hartford	1819	1812.
20.	Perry	1819	1810.
21.	Jersey	1820	1815.
22.	Eden	1822	1813.
23.	Fallsbury	1826	1818.
24.	Liberty	1827	1821.
25.	Lima	1827	1805.
26.	Etna	1833	1815.

CITY AND VILLAGE POPULATION.

Population of the City of Newark, and of the Towns and Villages of Licking County, according to the Census of 1870, given in the order of their numbers.

Newark	6698.
Granville	1109.
Hebron	478.
Pataskala, (first called Conine.)	462.
Jackson	438.
Utica, (first called Wilmington,)	384.
Brownsville	384.
Hanover	322.
Alexandria	303.
Kirkersville	295.
Etna, (first called Carthage,)	258.
Johnstown	241.
Hartford	229.
Homer, (first called Burlington,)	226.
Columbia, (sometimes called Columbia Center,)	205.
St. Louisville	166.
Chatham, (first called Harrisburg,)	156.
Gratiot, (Licking County's portion,)	154.

Elizabethtown	113.
Jersey	101.
Linnville	100.
Fredonia	99.
Vanattasburg	70.
Appleton	56.
Luray	55.
Total	13,102

N. B.—Amsterdam, Toboso, Wagram, New Way, Fallsburg, Boston, Moscow, Sylvania, Summit Station, Union Station and perhaps other villages were not separately enumerated, but were included in the total population.

LICKING COUNTY TOWNS—WHEN LAID OUT AND BY WHOM.

(Given in Chronological order.)

Towns.	When Laid Out,	And by Whom,
Newark	1802	W. C. Schenck, J. N. Cummings and J. Burnet.
Granville	1806	Licking Land Company.
Johnstown	1813	Henry Bigelow.
Utica	1814	Major William Robertson.
Homer	1816	John Chonner.
Hartford	1824	Ezekiel Wells and Elijah Durfey.
Hebron	1827	John W. Smith.
Jackson	1829	Thomas Harris.
Fredonia	1829	Spencer Arnold, David Wood, Jr., and S. Shaw.
Gratiot	1829	Adam Smith.
Brownsville	1829	Adam Brown.
Linnville	1829	Samuel Parr.
Chatham	1829	John Waggoner.
Elizabethtown	1829	Leroy, Beverly, Abner and Minerva Lemert.
Lockport	1830	James Holmes and C. W. Searle.
Moscow	1830	Daniel Green and William Green.
Alexandria	1830	Alexander Devillbliss.
Wagram	1831	(first called Cumberland) Jeremiah Armstrong.
Appleton	1832	Titus Knox and Carey Mead.
Etna	1832	Lyman Turrill. [Pearson.
Jersey	1832	L. Headley, W. Condit, E. Beecher and A. D.
Kirkersville	1832	William C. Kirker.
Luray	1832	Adam Sane and Richard Porter.

Amsterdam..1834..George Barnes.
Sylvania.....1838..Jesse and Abraham Gosnell.
St. Louisville.1840..John Evans.
Columbia....1850..John Reese, Stephen Childs and Mark Richey.
Pataskala....1851..Richard Conine.
Hanover.....1852..J. H. Hollister.
Toboso.....1852..William Stanbery.

Fairfield, Licking, New Winchester, Belfast, Exeter, Livingston, and Mount Hope are virtually extinct villages of Licking County.

Townships of Licking County.	Number of Inhabitants in 1870.	Names of First Settlers in Each.	When Settled.
Bennington....	907	Henry Iles	1809.
Bowling Green	1042	Michael Thorn, F. Myer and H. Neff	1802.
Burlington.....	1061	James Dunlap, C. Vanousdal and others	1806.
Eden.....	782	W. Shannon, J. Oldaker and E. Brown	1813.
Etna.....	1224	J. Williams, J. Crouch, Nelsons & Housers	1815.
Fallsbury.....	865	David Bright	1818.
Franklin.....	847	George Ernst, the Switzers and J. Feasel	1805.
Granville.....	2127	John Jones, and Patrick Cunningham	1801
Hanover.....	1165	Philip Barrick	1801.
Harrison.....	1242	Henry Drake	1806.
Hartford	1017	Daniel Poppleton	1812.
Hopewell.....	1009	W. Hull, I. Farmer, S. Pollock and others	1806.
Jersey.....	1253	Joseph and Peter Headly and L. Martin	1815.
Liberty.....	837	Rena Knight and others	1821.
Licking.....	1288	P. Sutton, J. Rathbone & J. & G. Gillespie	1801.
Lima.....	1642	——Hatfield, David and John Herron	1805.
Madison.....	959	Elias Hughes and John Ratliff	1798.
Mary Ann.....	804	——Bush, a Virginian	1809.
McKean.....	990	John Price	1806.
Monroe.....	1119	Geo. W. Evans, Chas. and Geo. Green	1806.
Newark.....	7617	Samuel Parr and others	1801.
Newton.....	1283	John Evans	1803.
Perry.....	897	Samuel Hickerson and James Thrap	1810.
St. Albans....	1110	John Cook Herron	1807.
Union.....	1855	John Van Buskirk, the Ford's and others	1800.
Washington...	1252	Joseph Conard, John Lee and others	1808.
	36,196		

OUR CONGRESSMEN.

In order to make this as complete a history of Licking County as I can within reasonable limits, I propose to present, in tabular form, the names of the persons, with the titles of their offices and time of service in the various State and County Offices. so far as our County was identified with them, beginning with the members of Congress who have represented districts of which Licking County formed a part.

Jeremiah Morrow	served	from	1803 to 1813
James Kilbourn	"	"	1813 " 1817
Philemon Beecher	"	"	1817 " 1821
Joseph Vance	"	"	1821 " 1823
William Wilson	"	"	1823 " 1827
William Stanbery	"	"	1827 " 1833
Robert Mitchell	"	"	1833 " 1835
Elias Howell	"	"	1835 " 1837
Alexander Harper	"	"	1837 " 1839
Jonathan Taylor	"	"	1839 " 1841
Joshua Mathiot	"	"	1841 " 1843
Heman A. Moore	"	"	1843 " 1844
Alfred P. Stone	"	"	1844 " 1845
Columbus Delano	"	"	1845 " 1847
Daniel Duncan	"	"	1847 " 1849
Charles Sweetser	"	"	1849 " 1853
Edson B. Olds	"	"	1853 " 1855
Samuel Galloway	"	"	1855 " 1857
Samuel S. Cox	"	"	1857 " 1863
John O'Neil	"	"	1863 " 1865
Columbus Delano	"	"	1865 " 18[illegible]
George W. Morgan	"	"	1867 " 187[illegible]
Milton I. Southard	"	"	1873 " 187[illegible]

OUR STATE SENATORS.

Robert F. Slaughter	served	from	1803 to 180[illegible]
Jacob Burton	"	"	1805 " 180[illegible]
Elnathan Schofield	"	"	1806 " 181[illegible]
Jacob Burton	"	"	1808 " 181[illegible]
William Trimble	"	"	1810 " 181[illegible]
Robert F. Slaughter	"	"	1810 " 181[illegible]
William Gavitt	"	"	1812 " 181[illegible]

William Gass	served from	1814	1815
William Gavitt	" "	1815	1816
Mordecai Bartley	" "	1816	1818
John Spencer	" "	1818	1822
Jacob Catterlin	" "	1822	1824
William Stanbery	" "	1824	1826
William W. Gault	" "	1826	1830
Elias Howell	" "	1830	1832
Benjamin Briggs	" "	1832	1833
Jonathan Taylor	" "	1833	1836
William W. Gault	" "	1836	1838
Richard Stadden	" "	1838	1840
Burrill B. Taylor	" "	1840	1842
James Parker	" "	1842	1844
Willard Warner	" "	1844	1846
Samuel Winegardner	" "	1846	1848
Samuel Patterson	" "	1848	1850
John C. Alward	" "	1850	1854
Charles Follett	" "	1854	1856
Daniel Gardner	" "	1856	1858
William P. Reid	" "	1858	1860
Thomas C. Jones	" "	1860	1862
John A. Sinnett	" "	1862	1864
James R. Stanbery	" "	1864	1866
Willard Warner, Jr.,	" "	1866	1868
, wis Evans	" "	1868	1870
J. mes R. Hubbel	" "	1870	1871
arly F. Poppleton	" "	1871	1872
hn B. Jones	" "	1872	1874
William P. Reid	" "	1874	1876
mes W. Owens	" "	1876	——

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

William Trimble	served in first Session of		1803
David Reese	" " "		1803
William Gass	" from second session in	1803	1805
Philemon Beecher	" " " " "	1803	1804
David Reese	" from	1804	1805
Philemon Beecher	" "	1805	1808
Robert Cloud	" "	1805	1806

William W. Irwin	served	from	1806 to 1808
Alexander Holden	"	"	1808 to 1809
William Gass	"	"	1809 to 1810
Jeremiah R. Munson	"	"	1810 to 1811
William Gass	"	"	1811 to 1812
Edward Herrick	"	"	1812 to 1813
William Hains	"	"	1813 to 1814
John Spencer	"	"	1814 to 1817
William W. Gault	"	"	1817 to 1818
Anthony Pitzer	"	"	1818 to 1820
William W. Gault	"	"	1820 to 1822
Augustine Munson	"	"	1822 to 1824
Stephen C. Smith	"	"	1824 to 1825
Bradley Buckingham	"	"	1825 to 1826
Stephen C. Smith	"	"	1826 to 1827
William Hull	"	"	1827 to 1828
Jacob Baker	"	"	1828 to 1829
Benjamin Briggs	"	"	1829 to 1830
Bryant Thornhill	"	"	1830 to 1832
Jonathan Taylor	"	"	1832 to 1833
Samuel D. King	"	"	1833 to 1834
William Mitchell	"	"	1833 to 1835
John Yontz	"	"	1835 to 1837
John Stewart	"	"	1836 to 1838
Isaac Smucker	"	"	1837 to 1839
George H. Flood	"	"	1838 to 1840
Walter B. Morris	"	"	1839 to 1841
Elisha Warren	"	"	1840 to 1841
Jonathan Smith	"	"	1841 to 1842
Isaac Green	"	"	1841 to 1843
Phelps Humphrey	"	"	1842 to 1843
Samuel White	"	"	1843 to 1844
Daniel Duncan	"	"	1843 to 1844
Presley N. O'Banon	"	"	1844 to 1845
Seth S. Wright	"	"	1845 to 1846
E. L. Smith	"	"	1845 to 1846
Jonathan Smith	"	"	1846 to 1847
Robert Fristo	"	"	1847 to 1848
Robert B. Truman	"	"	1848 to 1849
Noah Reed	"	"	1849 to 1850
Richard H. Yates	"	"	1850 to 1854

John Bell	served from	1852 to 1854
Alban Warthen	" "	1854 to 1856
A. E. Rogers	" "	1854 to 1856
John A Sinnett	" "	1856 to 1858
Charles B. Giffin	" "	1856 to 1858
William B. Woods	" "	1858 to 1862
William Parr	" "	1858 to 1862
George B. Smythe	" "	1862 to 1864
John H. Putnam	" "	1864 to 1868
John F. Follett	" "	1866 to 1870
William Parr	" "	1868 to 1872
William Bell, Jr.	" "	1872 to 1874
William D. Smith	" "	1874 to 187

MEMBERS OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter in	1802
Lucius Case and Henry S. Manon in	1851—1852
William P. Kerr in Convention of	1873—1874

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF LICKING COUNTY.

Daniel Humphrey served in	1856
Isaac Smucker served in	1872
Edward M. Downer served in	1876

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF COMMON PLEA COURT.

William Wilson	served from	1808 to 1822
Alexander Harper	" "	1822 to 1836
Corrington W. Searle	"	1836 to 1843
Richard Stillwell	" "	1843 to 1852
Rollin C Hurd	" "	1852 to 1857
Sherman Finch	" "	1857 to 1862
Thomas C. Jones	" "	1862 to 1867
Jefferson Brumback	" "	1867 to 1869
Jerome Buckingham	" "	1869 to 1870
Charles Follett	" "	1870 to 1876

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

James Taylor served from	1808 to 1809

Alexander Holmes	served	from	1808 to 1812
Timothy Rose	"	"	1808 to 1813
Henry Smith	"	"	1809 to 1823
Noah Fidler	"	"	1813 to 1823
William Hains	"	"	1814 to 1816
Anthony Pitzer	"	"	1816 to 1818
Zachariah Davis	"	"	1818 to 1825
Alexander Holmes	"	"	1823 to 1828
Samuel Bancroft	"	"	1824 to 1845
William O'Banon	"	"	1825 to 1839
John J. Brice	"	"	1828 to 1829
William Taylor	"	"	1829 to 1842
Levi J. Haughey	"	"	1839 to 1843
Daniel Martin	"	"	1842 to 1849
Benjamin F. Myers	"	"	1843 to 1850
Benjamin W. Brice	"	"	1845 to 1847
William Hunter	"	"	1847 to 1852
John Van Fossen	"	"	1849 to 1852
Elizur Abbott	"	"	1850 to 1852

Associate Judges were abolished by the Constitution of 1852, and Probate Judges substituted.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Daniel Humphrey	who	served	from	1852 to 1858
Henry Kennon	"	"	"	1858 to 1864
William H. Shircliff	"	"	"	1864 to 1873
Waldo Taylor	"	"	"	1873 to 1876
George M. Grasser	"	"	"	1876 to ——

SHERIFFS.

John Stadden	served	from	1808 to 1810
Andrew Baird	"	"	1810 to 1814
Andrew Allison	"	"	1814 to 1818
John Cunningham	"	"	1818 to 1822
William W. Gault	"	"	1822 to 1826
Elias Howell	"	"	1826 to 1830
William Spencer	"	"	1830 to 1834
Richard Stadden	"	"	1834 to 1838

William P. Morrison served from.....1838 to 1840
Caleb Boring " " .....1840 to 1844
William Veach " " .....1844 to 1848
William Parr " " .....1848 to 1852
William Bell " " .....1852 to 1854
Hiram Tenney " " .....1854 to 1859
William Bell " " .....1859 to 1863
Jonathan E. Rankin " " .....1863 to 1867
Jeremiah Siler " " .....1867 to 1871
Elisha Williams " " .....1871 to 1875
S. H. Schofield " " .....1875 to 1876

CLERKS OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Samuel Bancroft served from.....1808 to 1809
Stephen McDougal " " .....1809 to 1816
Amos H. Caffee " " .....1816 to 1837
Franklin Fullerton " " .....1837 to 1844
Gilbert Brady " " .....1844 to 1852
William Spencer " " .....1852 to 1855
Rees Darlinton " " .....1855 to 1858
Thomas J. Anderson " " .....1858 to 1864
Samuel A. Parr " " .....1864 to 1870
Isaac W. Bigelow " " .....1870 to 1876
Sylvester S. Wells " " .....1876 to ——

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

From 1808 to 1832, Prosecuting Attorneys were appointed by the Judges. Among those who in early times served in this office for a longer or shorter period, were Major Jeremiah R. Munson, General Samuel Herrick, Hons. Thomas Ewing, William Stanbery, Hosmer Curtis, Charles B. Goddard and Corrington W. Searle, whose term ended in 1832.

Joshua Mathiot served from.....1832 to 1836
James Parker " " .....1836 to 1840
Daniel Humphrey " " .....1840 to 1850
Charles Follett " " .....1850 to 1853
Harvey C. Blackman " .....1853 to 1856
William B. Clarke " " .....1856 to 1858
Gibson Atherton " " .....1858 to 1863
Lucius Case " " .....1863 to 1863

Morgan N. Odell served from ..... 1863 to 1867
James W. Owens " " ..... 1867 to 1871
Samuel M. Hunter " " ..... 1871 to 1875
Asbury Barrick " " ..... 1875 to 1876

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Thomas Taylor served from ..... 1808 to 1814
Amos H. Caffee " " ..... 1814 to 1820
Stephen McDougal " " ..... 1820 to 1842
Gilbert Brady " " ..... 1842 to 1844
James Parker " " ..... 1844 to 1845
James White " " ..... 1845 to 1851
Thomas J. Anderson " ..... 1851 to 1857
Jesse S. Green " " ..... 1857 to 1863
Isaac W. Bigelow " " ..... 1863 to 1869
W. E. Atkinson " " ..... 1869 to 1875
J. F. Lingafelter " " ..... 1875 to 1876

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Archibald Wilson, Sr., served from ..... 1808 to 1814
Elisha Wells " " ..... 1808 to 1810
Israel Wells " " ..... 1808 to 1811
Timothy Spellman " " ..... 1810 to 1822
William Hains " " ..... 1811 to 1813
Samuel Stewart " " ..... 1814 to 1815
Bradley Buckingham " " ..... 1814 to 1814
Augustine Munson " " ..... 1814 to 1816
William Stanbery " " ..... 1815 to 1817
William W. Gault " " ..... 1816 to 1816
Alexander Holden " " ..... 1817 to 1820
William Robertson " " ..... 1817 to 1820
Thomas McKean Thompson " ..... 1822 to 1825
Jacob Baker " " ..... 1823 to 1828
Alexander Holden " " ..... 1824 to 1827
Richard Lamson " " ..... 1825 to 1827
Chester Wells " " ..... 1827 to 1833
John Crow " " ..... 1827 to 1831
Samuel Parr " " ..... 1828 to 1832

James Bramble	served	from	1831 to 1834
John Crow	"	"	1832 to 1835
Samuel Hand	"	"	1833 to 1839
Benjamin Woodbury		"	1834 to 1837
Jacob Baker	"	"	1835 to 1837
Israel Dille	"	"	1837 to 1837
Levi J. Haughey	"	"	1837 to 1837
Bryant Thornhill	"	"	1837 to 1843
Archibald Cornell	"	"	1837 to 1843
Thomas H. Fidler	"	"	1839 to 1841
Isaac Green	"	"	1841 to 1841
Carey McClelland	"	"	1841 to 1845
Henry Burner, Jr.,	"	"	1841 to 1844
Crandal Rosencrantz		"	1843 to 1843
Thomas Blanchard	"	"	1843 to 1852
John Brumback	"	"	1844 to 1850
Leroy Lemert	"	"	1845 to 1848
Jordan Hall	"	"	1848 to 1851
Daniel Gardner	"	"	1850 to 1855
Benj. L. Critchet	"	"	1851 to 1854
Lewis Lake	"	"	1852 to 1855
Willis Robbins	"	"	1854 to 1857
Valentine B. Alsdorf		"	1855 to 1856
William Barrick	"	"	1855 to 1858
James Stone	"	"	1856 to 1858
Michael Morath	"	"	1857 to 1863
Jacob Anderson	"	"	1858 to 1861
James H. Grant	"	"	1858 to 1865
Ira A. Condit	"	"	1861 to 1867
James Pittsford	"	"	1863 to 1869
James Y. Stewart	"	"	1865 to 1871
A. J. Hill	"	"	1867 to 1873
Elias Padgett	"	"	1869 to 1875
Richard Lane	"	"	1871 to 1876
Felix C. Harris	"	"	1874 to 1876
Joseph White	"	"	1875 to 1876

CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS.

From 1808 to 1820 the Commissioners appointed their Clerks, who discharged the duties now performed by County Auditors. The

office of Clerk of Commissioners was abolished in 1820 and that of County Auditor created.

Elias Gilman served as Commissioner's Clerk from....1808 to 1809
Archibald Wilson, Jr., served from.....1809 to 1811
John Cunningham " " .....1811 to 1813
Amos H. Caffee " " .....1813 to 1820

COUNTY AUDITORS.

William W. Gault served from.....1820 to 1820
Stephen McDougal " " .....1820 to 1825
John Cunningham " " .....1825 to 1835
William Spencer " " .....1835 to 1841
William P. Morrison " " .....1841 to 1844
Abner W. Dennis " " .....1844 to 1853
Thomas J. Davis " " .....1853 to 1855
William B. Arven " " .....1855 to 1857
Thomas J. Davis " " .....1857 to 1859
Wm. H. Winegardner " " .....1859 to 1861
Silas B. Woolson " " .....1861 to 1865
William Bell, Jr., " " .....1865 to 1871
William D. Morgan " " .....1871 to 1875
Corrington S. Brady " " .....1875 to 1876

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

From the year 1808 to 1825, property was assessed by Township Assessors. In the latter year a law was passed providing for the election of County Assessors by the people, which remained in force until 1841 when it was repealed and the old system of Township Assessors again adopted. The following persons served as County Assessors under the law of 1825:

James Holmes served from.....1825 to 1827
C. W. Searle and M. M. Caffee served in.....——— 1827
William Spencer served from.....1827 to 1829
J. B. W. Haynes " " .....1829 to 1833
John Stewart " " .....1833 to 1835
William Moats " " .....1835 to 1841

COUNTY TAX COLLECTORS.

Tax Collectors were appointed by the Commissioners. From 1808 to 1827 they collected the taxes and paid them over to the

County Treasurer for disbursement. In 1827 the office was abolished and the duty of collecting the taxes was imposed upon the Treasurer.

John Stadden served from.....1808 to 1810
John Cunningham " " .....1810 to 1812
James Robinson " " .....1812 to 1812
John Cunningham " " .....1812 to 1813
Andrew Allison " " .....1813 to 1816
Jonathan Simpson " " .....1816 to 1817
Jacob Little " " .....1817 to 1818
John Cunningham " " .....1818 to 1820
Nicholas Shaver " " .....1820 to 1822
Thomas Taylor " " .....1822 to 1823
Samuel Bancroft " " .....1823 to 1824
Elias Howell " " .....1824 to 1827

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Elias Gilman served from.....1808 to 1810
John J. Brice " " .....1810 to 1813
John Cunningham " .....1813 to 1817
James Gillespie " " .....1817 to 1827
Sereno Wright " " .....1827 to 1838
Jesse D. Arven " " .....1838 to 1840
John Stewart " " .....1840 to 1842
William Moats " " .....1842 to 1844
Thomas Holmes " " .....1844 to 1852
Thomas Ewing " " .....1852 to 1856
I. C. Ball " " .....1856 to 1858
Thomas B. Pease " " .....1858 to 1862
Lewis Evans " " .....1862 to 1866
D. E. Stevens " " .....1866 to 1870
L. A. Stevens " " .....1870 to 1874
E. H. Ewan " " .....1874 to 1877

MARSHALS OR CENSUS-TAKERS.

Amos H. Caffee enumerated the inhabitants in.....1820
Benjamin Briggs and Samuel English took the Census in.....1830
Isaac Smucker, Henry S. Manon, J. A. W. McCadden and H. W. R. Bruner performed that duty in.....1840

Enoch Wilson, E. B. Pratt, Hiram Wright and David Wilson were the Deputy Marshals in 1850
Levi J. Haughey, Henry S. Manon, B. Sutton, James Pitzer and J. M. McClelland took the Census in 1860
C. B. Giffin, J. E. Rankin, Stewart Barnes, Aurelius Ballou and others enumerated the inhabitants in 1870

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Elnathan Schofield, Samuel H. Smith and James Dunlap performed the duties of Surveyor, while we were a portion of Fairfield County; the first named serving from ..... 1801 to 1804
Samuel H. Smith served from ..... 1804 to 1807
James Dunlap " " ..... 1807 to 1812
Alexander Holmes " " ..... 1812 to 1820
James Holmes " " ..... 1820 to 1828
Thomas H. Bushnell " " ..... 1828 to 1836
Timothy S. Leach " " ..... 1836 to 1847
Julius C. Knowles " " ..... 1847 to 1850
David Wyrick " " ..... 1850 to 1859
Z. H. Denman " " ..... 1859 to 1865
G. S. Spring " " ..... 1865 to 1867
A. R. Pitzer " " ..... 1867 to 1874
George P. Webb " " ..... 1874 to 1876

COUNTY CORONERS.

Captain Samuel Elliott was elected Coroner at the organization of the County in 1808 and served nearly a score of years, when his son, Alexander Elliott, succeeded and continued in the office by many re-elections. Captain James Coulter, Captain Samuel H. Josephs and John Lunceford were the immediate successors of the Elliotts.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

The following table gives the population of Licking County at each decennial period, according to the federal Census tables, since the organization of the County, also of Newark:

In 1810— 3.852.	Newark about	200.
In 1820—11.861.	" "	450.
In 1830—20.869.	" had	999.
In 1840—35.096.	" "	2.705.

In 1850—38.846. " " 3.654.
In 1860—37.011. " " 4.675.
In 1870—36.196. " " 6.698.

LANDS AND FARMS.

The lands in Licking County amount to 429,464 acres, of which 315.454 acres are cultivated, and 111.861 acres are uncultivated. Of the cultivated portion 124.134 acres are devoted to pasturage, and of the uncultivated portion 94.195 acres are woodland. The whole number of farms in the County is 2,692. The taxable value of the lands is $15.729.783.

TOTAL TAXABLE VALUE OF LICKING COUNTY PROPERTY.

The taxable value of the property of Licking County, last year, amounted to $27.088.271. The true value, including all the property exempt from taxation, and estimating the remainder at its full value, would probably exceed $40.000.000. The total amount of taxes collected in Licking County last year was $320.397.89 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The following table gives a list of the domestic animals in Licking County, and their assessed value, for the year 1875.

Horses.. 12.550—valued at $838.514
Cattle .. 23.489— " " 507.954
Swine.. 26.854— " " 135.144
Sheep..240.771— " " 771.927
Mules.. 186— " " 12.793

The Wool produced aggregated 1.091.677 pounds, a quantity surpassing that of any County in Ohio, and perhaps any County in the United States. It is a matter of pride and exultation with our agriculturalists that Licking County stands first in rank among the Counties of Ohio, in the number and value of Sheep, and in the quantity and value of wool produced.

PRODUCTS OF LICKING COUNTY IN 1874.

Wheat.....27.039 acres, producing..... 353,054 bushels.
Corn.....46,866 " " .....2,000,009 "
Oats.....10,434 " " ..... 152.873 "

Rye.....	1,140	"	"	.....	9,595 "
Buckwheat....	552	"	"	.....	5,839 "
Barley.....	36	"	"	.....	1,625 "
Timothy.....	29,931	"	"	.....	23,177 Tons of hay.
Clover.....	4,597	"	"	.....	3,866 " " "
Flax.....	144	"	"	.....	985 bushels seed.
Clover Seed				.....	1,722 " "
Potatoes.....	1,591	"	"	.....	110,420 bushels.
Sweet Potatoes	11	"	"	.....	850 "
Sorghum	122	"	"	.....	9,500 gallons syrup.

Maple Sugar. 4,521 pounds of sugar and 7,103 gallons of molasses.

Meadow.....34,528 acres, producing 27,043 tons of hay, and 1,722 bushels of clover seed.

VINEYARDS.

Grapes—11 acres producing 44,875 pounds of grapes, and 206 gallons of wine.

ORCHARDS.

In 1874 there were 6,475 acres devoted to fruit culture, producing 193,836 bushels of apples; 20,361 bushels of peaches; and 1,887 bushels of pears, besides quinces, plums, cherries, and other fruits.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Our dairy products in 1874, amounted to 9,500 pounds of cheese, and 881,888 pounds of butter.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments in Licking County, number 124, in which are employed 696 workmen—the capital invested therein is $705,085, and the products last year amounted to $1,236,198.

TURNPIKE AND CANAL.

Twenty-five miles of turnpike, being the National Road, running through our County, near its southern borders, and the same number of miles of the Ohio Canal, both constructed between the years

1825–1835, are the sum total of those kinds of internal improvements within the limits of Licking County.

RAIL ROADS.

There are in Licking County 67 miles of Rail Road, as follows:

Straitsville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio road.....10 miles.
Central Ohio " " " " " " .....32 "
Northern " " " " " " .....13 "
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Rail Road.....12 "

Total.....67 miles;

to which will be added, at an early day, some 30 miles of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Rail Road, now in rapid process of completion through our County, then making the whole number of miles of Rail Road in Licking County but little less than 100.

EDUCATIONAL.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy-one (13,271) pupils were enumerated, and 10,411 were enrolled during the last year, in the Common Schools of Licking County. The number of School Houses within the County is 210, having an estimated value of $148,575. The list of School Houses includes the Union or High School edifices of Newark, Granville, Utica, and other places of minor importance. They range in value from a very few hundred dollars, to $20,000, several in Newark exceeding in value the latter sum. The number of teachers employed during the last year was 418, (167 males, and 251 females,) who received for their services $58,801. The total school tax raised during the year was $77,300.

We have also, two Female Seminaries and one College, (Denison University,) in all of which many hundreds of our youth of both sexes, have been educated during the last forty years. Many of the graduates of these very respectable institutions of learning attained to a high degree of Scholarship, and distinction in Literature, the Arts and Sciences. Not a few of those who obtained their parchments from the last named institution reached eminent positions at the Bar, in the Pulpit, in Legislative Halls, in Senate Chambers, on the Judicial Bench, in Learning, in Science, Belles-Lettres and in various learned professions and pursuits. And perhaps no less learned were the numerous Seminary graduates, and certainly not less successful

were they in the profession of Teaching, and in other pursuits in which they employed their talents and education.

Those Seminaries and College are located in Granville, and have had a long and successful career. The latter has a history that extends through forty-five years—the former not so long.

OUR SOCIAL, INTELLECTUAL, LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

We have also not been tardy in establishing organizations other than Colleges, Seminaries, and Schools, to promote Social, Literary and Benevolent interests. Of this class are the Masonic, and Odd Fellows Lodges, found in every section of our County, and the less numerous lodges of Good Templars, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, of lodges of Red Men, of Knights of Pythias, of the Order of United American Mechanics, of Druids, of Literary Societies, of Debating and Library Associations, of Reading and Social Clubs, of Musical Coteries, of Teachers Institutes and of other institutions of kindred character. Mention may appropriately be made, in this connection, of the Licking County Pioneer, Historical and Antiquarian Society, whose opportunities tend to mental and moral improvement. The officers are as follows:

PRESIDENT—Presley N. O'Banon.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Thomas J. Anderson, M. M. Munson, and Daniel Forry.

RECORDING SECRETARY—Isaac Smucker.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—C. B. Giffin.

TREASURER—Enoch Wilson.

CHAPLAIN—Rev. George Sinsabaugh.

It was organized in 1867, and has been eminently successful in collecting and recording the facts of our early-time history, and preserving them from being utterly lost; and it has been no less successful in its literary achievements and its historical contributions, than in its devotion to Archæological or Prehistoric interests.

GRANGES—FARMER'S CLUBS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

And then too, we have organizations whose chief purposes are the cultivation of the social qualities and the promotion of the material interests of the people. Of this class is that known as the Patrons of Husbandry, (whose members are designated as Grangers,) which has its subordinate institutions throughout the County generally.

Farmers' Clubs, local or sectional Agricultural Societies, such as those of Hartford and Pataskala, and last but not least, the Licking County Agricultural Society, under whose auspices we are now holding this Centennial meeting, and which is soon to hold its twenty-ninth Annual Meeting, are preeminently of this class of institutions. And no less so was the predecessor of the latter, and which as the Licking County Agricultural Society, held its first Fair or Annual meeting in 1833. The writer takes some pride in mentioning this, our original Agricultural Society, as he was a member of it and an exhibiter also, for many years, perhaps during the entire period of its existence. Of many certificates of good workmanship received from it, he has one bearing date November first and second, 1838, being its sixth Annual Fair, and signed by Thomas W. Wilson, President, and Israel Dille, Secretary. This certificate serves as a relic of the time when all of us that are now old were young, and as a reminder of the early efforts made to promote Manufacturing, Mechanical and Agricultural interests in Licking County.

The Licking County Agricultural Society is one of the fixed institutions of Licking County, having had an existence of a fair measure of prosperity of forty-four years, (including an interregnum of a few years,) and having still the promise of a prosperous Future. Its officers for the Centennial year are as follows:

PRESIDENT—James Pittsford.

VICE PRESIDENT—James M. Kirkpatrick.

SECRETARY—Edward Thomas.

TREASURER—David Smith.

DIRECTORS—S. F. Van Vorhis, Francis Burkam, A. T. Howland, A. Weiant, J. N. Lawyer, S. Hoskinson, John M. Montgomery, H. L. Reed, M. D. Hartshorn.

REVIEW.

I have thus taken a cursory glance at the evidences of material prosperity which Licking County presents; also at the Educational efforts made by the people; and no less, at the numerous, and more or less efficient organizations established all over the County, to promote the practice of the social and moral virtues. It therefore only remains, that I present, in this connection to you, a list of the various church edifices now existing in Licking county, (of which there are one hundred and thirty-eight,) the Townships in which they are located, and the various religious denominations to which they be-

long, the number of Christian Societies, represented in Licking County, by one or more church buildings, being twenty-six, eleven of them having each only one edifice, the others being divided among the remaining fifteen denominations, forty being the highest number owned by any one, that being the Episcopal Methodist.

NUMBER, DENOMINATION AND LOCATION OF CHURCH EDIFICES IN LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

Rank in Numbers,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	No of Churches in each Township.
Number, denomination and location of Church edifices in Licking County, Ohio.	Episcopal Methodist	Baptist	Presbyterian	United Brethren	Christian	Disciples	Protestant Methodist	Christian Union	Congregationalist	Lutherans, (English)	Calvinistic Methodist, (Welsh.)	Universalist	Catholic	Protestant Episcopal	Welsh Congregationalist	Wesleyan Methodist	German Presbyterian	United Presbyterian	African E. Methodist	Swedenborgian	German Lutheran	Reformed, (German)	Albright	Free-will Baptist	Reformed Presbyterian	German Methodist	
TOWNSHIPS.																											
No. 1. Bennington	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2. Bowling Green	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3. Burlington	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Eden	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Etna	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
6. Fallsbury	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. Franklin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Granville	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
9. Hanover	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
10. Hartford	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11. Harrison	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
12. Hopewell	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13. Jersey	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
14. Liberty	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
15. Licking	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16. Lima	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
17. Mary Ann	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18. McKean	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
19. Monroe	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
20. Madison	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
21. Newark	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
22. Newton	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
23. Perry	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
24. St. Albans	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
25. Union	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
26. Washington	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	40	19	13	10	9	7	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	138
Total																											

Total number of Church edifices in Licking County, Ohio, is 138; their total valuation being $300,000, and supposed to furnish sittings for 20,000 persons.

The Methodists were the first denomination to organize, being in 1804; the Congregationalists were the second, being in 1805; the Baptists and Presbyterians the next, being in 1808; the Covenanters organized in 1813; the Lutherans in 1817. The others afterwards.

OUR PIONEERS—THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

The Pioneer inhabitants of Licking County were not a homogeneous people, but were composed of a number of different nationalities, and of immigrants from many different States of the Union, and from various sections of our country. North and South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia were the chief Southern States that contributed settlers to our County, the two latter most largely. Pennsylvania certainly furnished her full quota to our stock of early-time inhabitants—perhaps more in the aggregate, than any other single State. Massachusetts and Connecticut did their share, and so did Wales; and the German speaking countries of Europe, (although the Teutonics came somewhat later,) furnished us with more than a tithe of our present population. The proportion of German and Welsh residents of Licking County may be approximately inferred, by the number of religious organizations maintained by them, respectively: the Germans having six, and the Welsh five. The other one hundred and twenty-seven were established by the English speaking races. Only three languages, therefore, are employed in the pulpit ministrations of our County, except what of the Latin language is used in the Catholic Churches.

Our first settlers were, for the most part, a hardy, vigorous race of men,and eminently adapted to the circumstances which characterize life on the frontiers. Some, on emergencies, made out to live, for a short time, in hollow sycamores, many domiciled in small huts built of saplings or poles, whilst most of them lived in log-cabins covered with clab-boards. A few were able to secure hewed log-houses with shingle roofs. Constant labor, unremitting toil, much exposure, and many privations and perils were their lot; but they endured all cheerfully, nobly. They perseveringly felled the forest, they tilled with persistence and energy, the half cleared fields around their cabins; they braved with courage and hope, the perils and privations incident to their condition, and their successors have entered into the enjoyment of those early years' toils, exposures and struggles, luxuriating in elegant and well-furnished frame houses, or in more substantial and stately brick or stone edifices.

And what further of the descendants, the posterity of the Pioneers? Let the annual products of our County, their horses, their cattle, their sheep and swine, their corn and wheat, their wool and manufactures, the payment by them annually, of more than three hundred thousand dollars of taxes, answer for their industry, their

frugality, their prosperity. Let the forty millions of the estimated value of their property respond as to their material wealth—their financial condition. Let their University, their Seminaries, their half dozen or more Union Schools, their two hundred and ten School houses answer as to their estimate of educational interests. Let the aggregate amount of their associated efforts, looking to the improvement of their material condition, to the cultivation of the social virtues, to the training of the intellectual faculties, to the promotion of Benevolence, to the practice of Charity, and all the moral virtues, speak out their appreciation of those qualities that largely constitute the elements of genuine manhood. And further in this connection, let the one hundred and thirty-eight churches they have erected, indicate to the world the measure of importance they attach to Bible instruction—the value they place upon the ministrations of the Christian Pulpit—the importance they attach to the inculcation of the moral virtues—the obligations they acknowledge thereby, to perpetuate the Christian Institutions established by their fathers—and their appreciation of the duty to cherish the graces pertaining to the HIGHER LIFE.

INCIDENTS.

In the further development of our County's history, I present very briefly a few prominent incidents, facts, and events that are part and parcel of the history of our County, followed by very short personal sketches of those who exerted a potential influence in the formation of our habits, customs and general line of thought, and thus intimately connected themselves, for good or evil with our County's history.

JUDGE ELLIOTT AND THE INDIANS.

Towards the close of the last century, an adventurous young Pennsylvanian, of more than ordinary enterprise located himself as an Indian trader, on the point of high land that juts out into the first bottom of the Licking Valley, known as Montour's Point, and upon which stands the mansion of Charles Montgomery, four miles East of Newark, near the Bowling Green Run, and also in sight of where afterwards Hughes and Ratliff built their cabins. Montour's Point was named in honor of the Seneca Indian, Andrew Montour, whose name will be recalled as that of the companion of Christopher Gist in his

Western travels in 1751. Here Elliott, the trader, had temporarily established himself in a small hut or wigwam, for money-making purposes, as a dealer in such goods as he might be able to trade to the Indians of the village adjoining, and to such casual wanderers as might come along, for their skins and peltry. Elliott prospered for a time, but one day a friendly squaw notified him of a plot that had been concocted by some indians to take his scalp and appropriate his effects. He took in the situation at a glance, and with commendable haste, gathered together his most valuable trinkets and furs, and secretly mounting his horse, made, with all possible speed, upon the most direct "trail," for the white settlements on the East side of the Ohio river! The savages were in hot pursuit of him, nearly the entire distance, and he barely escaped with his life. The thievish Indians confiscated his goods which in his haste, he left behind, but they never secured his scalp. Elliott was probably the first merchant within the territory now composing Licking County, and Archibald Wilson, Jr., was the second. Elliott, afterwards known as Judge Elliott, was the father of the late Benjamin Elliott, of Newton Township.

ELIAS HUGHES AND THE INDIAN HORSE THIEVES.

In 1801, several Indians went to the Bowling Green and stole four horses, owned respectively by Hughes, Ratliff, Bland and Weedman. Next morning the pursuit of the thieves was commenced by the three first named with the avowed intention to kill them, if possible, wherever found. The result was the Indian thieves were overtaken the next morning on the banks of the Owl Creek, and killed, the horses were recovered and a speedy and safe return was effected by the pursuers. Retaliation was anticipated, and to meet the emergency the cabin of Hughes was so strengthened as to serve the purpose of a block-house, but there was no attack. One evening, however, after the excitement had measurably subsided, two well-armed Indians entered Hughes' cabin, and in a menacing manner introduced the matter of killing those horse thieves. Bloody work seemed imminent and Ratliff was sent for who instantly responded, rifle in hand. Hughes always had a butcher-knife in his belt and his trusty rifle was at hand! An all-night interview between the backwoodsmen and the infuriated red men, who were sometimes engaged in spirited discussions, was the only result, the latter deeming it expedient to retire

at early dawn, without any hostile act, and never repeated the visit or sought revenge.

Elias Hughes was a man of marked characteristics. He had determination, self-will and firmness, even to mulishness, when the Red Skins were in question. When he said a thing must be done, and he could do it, or cause it to be done, why then it was done. He had decided that the horse thief Indians must be killed and they were. To be overtaken in this case was to be killed!

AN EARLY-TIME SUNDAY IN NEWARK.

In the Summer of 1803, Rev. John Wright a young Presbyterian Minister who was in the service of the Western Missionary Society, visited Newark. He came on Saturday and arranged for preaching two sermons the next day. During the forenoon services, a horse race was in progress, which attracted much the largest number of the village and surrounding country people. In the afternoon however, the horse-racers to a great extent, and others attended, making a very respectable congregation, for numbers, at least. The Minister gave them a sharp pointed discourse on the observance of the Sabbath which elicited commendatory remarks, at its close, from one of the audience at whose suggestion the hat was passed around which resulted in a collection of seven dollars.

In 1804 Rev. John Wright located in Fairfield County, and ministered to a few scattered Presbyterians for two years. These he gathered into the Lancaster and Rush Creek Churches in 1806, and being not far off, he often visited and preached in Newark. He remained in Lancaster more than thirty years, and died in Delphi, Indiana, August 31, 1854, aged 77 years.

ENEMIES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Our early settlers found formidable enemies in the venomous serpents as well as the wild animals and ferocious beasts of the forest, and in the birds of prey that abounded while yet this country was a wilderness. Serpents were most to be feared by man, but wild beasts were the natural enemies of young domestic animals, and birds of prey of the poultry of the pioneers. The rattle-snake, the copperhead, the viper were most dangerous, but the black-snake, the garter-snake and the water-snake were probably the most numerous. They often entered the cabins and beds of the settlers, and were a serious

annoyance, many persons and domestic animals being bitten by them. They were of large size, one rattle-snake having been killed, down the Licking, which was five feet in length, three inches thick and had thirty-one rattles. A den of snakes on the south side of the Licking became so annoying in 1803 that the settlers resorted to gunpowder to destroy them.

So numerous were snakes about Granville, when first settled, and so formidable an enemy to man were they, that the settlers frequently turned out in force to kill them. On one occasion the people there organized a general Snake hunt by appointing Elias Gilman and Justin Hillyer Captains, and it is said that the result of the days' hunt was the destruction of about three hundred rattle-snakes and copperheads.

In the Autumn of 1805, Jacob Wilson, living within a mile of Newark, was suddenly called to the door of his cabin, by the commotion among his swine and pigs. A huge panther had just seized a pig, and when in the act of making off with it, was pursued and treed by the dogs, not far from the cabin. The Pioneer at once seized his trusty rifle and brought it to bear upon the ferocious beast, which, at the first fire fell at the roots of the tree among the dogs.

One day during the same year, two of the children of General John Spencer, were playing in the yard of the cabin at the "Big Spring," when a huge bear came along and seized a pig near them and made off with it. Had Bruin selected the youngest of those children instead of the pig, the career of the late Colonel William Spencer would have been cut short.

Wolves too, were sometimes a troublesome enemy, and one to be dreaded by man. I give the following incident in illustration of this fact. It is related of a son of Theophilus Rees, that on one occasion when some ways from the house, in the night-time, a pack of wolves followed, surrounded and treed him, and then deliberately proceeded to gnaw at the tree which was only a small one, while he was perched upon one of its lower limbs. The unusually fierce howlings of the hungry and ravenous beasts attracted the attention of some persons in a cabin within hearing distance, who opportunely went to the relief of the young man. On frequent occasions, in the night season, hungry wolves would encounter persons passing from one cabin to another, whose only relief depended upon making themselves heard so as to be rescued by friends armed with torches or guns.

These and similar incidents, tend to show the condition of things

during the first half of the Centennial period we are now closing. Now man finds no enemy in either serpents, beasts or birds.

THE GRANVILLE COLONY'S FIRST SABBATH IN THE WILDERNESS.

The Granville Colony held public religious services on the first Sabbath after their arrival, namely, on the 16th of November, 1805. Theophilus Rees, a first-class Welsh settler of 1802, lived a mile or more North of the point selected for their village by the New England immigrants, and of whose arrival he had not heard. On this Sabbath he sallied forth to look after his cows that had strayed away. On nearing the top of a hill, he heard the singing of the people, at this their first public worship in the wilderness. Judge of his astonishment when the reverberations of that unexpected music reached his ears through the tree-tops in the valleys and on the hills that surrounded him. The impression produced by the melodious but unheralded strains of those grateful worshipers in Nature's Temple, was as favorable upon the mind of the devout Pioneer of the Hills, as the surprise was sudden and profound, and served as a topic of frequent remark, in after years, with the Patriarch of the Welsh people in Licking County, even to the close of the honored veteran's useful and valuable life. And it is no marvel that he who so unexpectedly and suddenly came within hearing of the sweet sounds of that sacred music coming from human voices, should promptly decide that those worshipers in the wilderness "must be good people." Certainly it was quite natural that those charming strains, so plaintively, it may be so spiritedly, echoed and re-echoed through those "grand old woods" should impress him so favorably as that the relation of the incident would, thereafter, be enjoyed as a luxury.

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN NEWARK, IN 1807.

One of the first celebrations of American Independence, perhaps the very first that took place in Licking County was that of 1807. It was held on the North side of the Public Square, the dinner being the joint production of Maurice Newman and Abraham Johnson, the two tavern-keepers of Newark. A hog, sheep and deer, well roasted, graced the table. The hog had an ear of corn in its mouth and was trimmed with lettuce; the sheep had a bunch of fennel in its mouth and was trimmed with parsley; and the deer which was killed for the occasion by Hananiah Pugh, was decorated with leaves, vines

and flowers from the forest. Captain Archibald Wilson, Sr., was President of the day; Rev. John Emmett, a Methodist preacher was Chaplain on the occasion, and Dr. John J. Brice read the Declaration of Independence. The oration was prepared by Archibald Wilson, Jr., but was read by Dr. John J. Brice, owing to the sickness of the author. The military, under the command of Captain John Spencer, were present in force, and fired vollies in response to the toasts. The best of feeling characterized the occasion, which was finally brought to a close with a ball at night.

Archibald Wilson, Jr., by reason of a fall from his horse a few days before, could not be present to deliver the oration in person. He was the first merchant that established himself in Newark, which was in 1804 or 1805. Mr. Wilson's manuscripts were almost as neat as copper-plate engraving, and the aforesaid oration would be a relic of rare value. He had a collegiate education and possessed considerable ability. Mr. Wilson served during the war of 1812 on the staff of General Gaines on our Northern frontiers, in which service his health was greatly impaired. He afterwards devoted himself to school teaching. He was a brother of Enoch Wilson and of the late Dr. J. N. Wilson, Archibald Wilson, Sr., being their father.

AN INCIDENT OF 1810.

William Kinning, a Scotch batchelor, reputed to have some means, boarded with a family that lived in the North Fork Valley in 1810, eight miles above Newark. While in the act of crossing the North Fork on a log, near the present village of St.Louisville, he received a rifle ball in his body, which it was long supposed would prove fatal, but he ultimately recovered. Tracks on the snow and other circumstances pointed to a man living in that vicinity by the name of Hoyt, as the would-be assassin. The suspected culprit fled but was pursued, captured and imprisoned in the Newark jail. William Stanbery, then a rising young lawyer, of Newark in the second year of his practice in Licking County, was engaged to defend Hoyt, but before the day set for his trial arrived, he broke jail and fled to parts unknown, and so far as is known, never returned to our County; indeed he was never heard from afterwards! This incident brings upon the surface three young men each of whom had then just fairly entered upon his public career, and all of whom subsequently attained to a good degree of professional distinction. Those were Rev. James B. Finley, Dr. John J. Brice and Hon. William

Stanbery; the first named being then an itinerant Methodist minister in our County, it being the second year of his itinerancy; the second named gentleman being the physician who applied the skill of the healing art upon Kinning to his recovery and final restoration to health, and the last named as already stated, who recently deceased at the ripe age of 85 years. Rev. J. B. Finley heard the report of Hoyt's gun, and the screams of his poor victim—he was also witness to the agony of the supposed dying man and ministered to his spiritual comfort in his extremity!

JOHNNY APPLESEED AND CHAPLAIN JONES.

Our early settlers were frequently honored with the visits of an eccentric visionary who was generally called "Johnny Appleseed." He acquired this nick-name from the singular habit he had of going to a point East of the Ohio river and collecting quantities of apple-seeds and then planting them in or a little in advance of the border settlements. He would clear away the rubbish and undergrowth of a small plat of ground, perhaps enclose it with a brush fence, then plant the seeds and leave his embryo nurseries to their fate. The result was that Johnny's well-meant labors seldom came to be of much practical utility. Only one nursery was started by him within the present limits of Licking County, and that was on what is known as the "Scotland farm," about three miles in a Northeasterly direction from Newark. It was neglected, the enclosure was broken down and the young apple-trees were browsed upon by animals, so that few of them were ever transplanted. Johnny's true name was Jonathan Chapman, and he was a native of New England—a stray Yankee—whose clothing was made of skins, who generally traveled barefooted, slept out of doors when the weather permitted, had strong faith in Emanuel Swedenborg, and who died in Allen County, Indiana, in 1843. His line of nurseries extended from Western Pennsylvania, through Ohio and Indiana into Illinois.

Chaplain Jones was also an eccentric character who was familiar with the early settlers of Licking County. I have already named him as a sojourner or lodger in the Indian village on the Bowling Green in 1773. He was of Welsh descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1736. He became a Baptist preacher in 1761, missionated as such among the Indians of the Northwest in 1772–73, and served as Chaplain in the commands of St. Clair, Gates, and Wayne during the Revolutionary war. He preached the first sermon delivered in the Miami valley, at Columbia, in January 1790, and also the first

Baptist sermon in Granville, which was in 1806. When General Anthony Wayne took command of the Northwestern army in 1792, he appointed his old friend to a chaplaincy, and he served in that capacity to the close of the war. Early in the war of 1812, he, although seventy-six years of age, entered the army as a Chaplain, and served under Generals Wilkinson and Brown until the close of the war. His death took place in his native State, February 5, 1820, in his eighty-fourth year.

Rev. David Jones, (for that was his name,) was a man of talents and of many singularities. He was a gentleman of the "Old School" in bearing and dress, wearing the buckles on shoes and breeches, the short clothes, the cocked hat, the queue, and it is said, the small cockade, until his death or near it. Chaplain Jones was fond of the "pomp and circumstance of war," and was a true patriot.

AN EARLY TIME INCIDENT.

Andrew Baird served as Sheriff of Licking County from 1810 to 1814. During his term an event transpired which shows that a ruder, a more sanguinary feature, marked the civilization of the first than the last half of this Centennial period.

A theft of no great extent had been committed by a man named Courson. He was found guilty, after having had a fair trial, and sentenced to be whipped on his bare back with a cow-hide, and the sentence was carried into effect on the Public Square in the presence of many spectators, by Sheriff Baird. The culprit prepared himself for his punishment by drinking half a pint of whisky.

In few, if any States of our Union except Delaware, is such barbarous mode of punishment practiced at the close of the first Centennial of American Independence.

THE FAMOUS CIRCULAR HUNT OF 1823.

In the early settlement of this County, the people were often very much annoyed by depredations made on their sheepfolds, by the wild beasts of the forest. Among these, wolves were the most destructive, but, writes Rev. Timothy W. Howe, "up to 1823, no general and combined effort had been made to destroy them. Who was the originator of the scheme we are not informed, but in the fall of 1823 the people of the County determined to make an effort to rid the country of this troublesome animal. To make the experiment as

effectual as possible, they determined to surround a specified territory in a methodical and thorough manner, and by marching and driving them to the center, bring them at last, if not sooner, within the reach of the rifle bullet.

"For this purpose, James Holmes, Esq., surveyor of Licking County, was employed to survey, in the Western part of our County a tract of land four miles square. The most of this, if not the whole, was in Harrison Township. The East line was where the road is, running North from Kirkersville, and the South line running West a little North of Mr. Isaac White's dwelling house. This territory was selected on account of its embracing the most of 'Gibbon's Deadening,' as it was familiarly called. There were some fifteen hundred acres in this 'Deadening,' and none of it yet cleared for cultivation. It had been deadened some fifteen or sixteen years, and the second growth of timber was in the very best of condition to be a complete harbor for all kinds of wild animals. So dense was the undergrowth, that it was with difficulty men could pass through it on foot.

"A day was appointed, and notice given in all parts of the County for the men to meet at sunrise on that day ready to take their place on the line. Mr. Holmes had run the lines and caused the trees to be blazed, so that the lines were seen. He run lines also diagonally through from corner to corner, so that we should have no confusion or blunder, in gaining the center. He gave notice also more than any other man in the different sections of the County, to turn out and assist in destroying these pests of civilization. I well remember his pleasant, loud and cheerful voice, as he called to us to be on the ground with promptness—bringing our own dinners, but no whisky. 'No whisky,' said he, 'is to be allowed on the ground.'

"By sunrising, on the day appointed, a vast crowd was gathered at the 'old Ward place,' as it was then called, but more recently it has the name of 'the Cheese Farm,' four miles west of Granville, on the Columbus road. This company was to form the East line.

"Before separating and being placed on the line, hornsmen were appointed who were to be stationed at equal distances around the square, and when the lines were filled on every side, the hornsmen were to sound their trumpets, commencing at a given point, and sound around the square to let all know that the lines were filled. A second sounding of trumpets around was the signal for all to march. Then the excitement commenced. The lines had advanced but a short distance before we began to see the frightened deer running parallel

with the line, seeking a place to escape from the terrible enemy, by which they were surrounded. As soon as the deer were seen the guns commenced to crack along the line. Those of us passing through the 'Deadening,' could do little more than prevent the game from passing the lines. The bushes and trees were so thick that it was impossible to see the game so as to shoot twenty yards. The deer before discovering the men on the line would come within thirty or forty feet, and wheel and fly from us. The wolves kept at a greater distance from the lines; they were not seen on the East line until we were out of the 'Deadening,' and in more open woods. Then three were seen about so often, running parallel with the lines, but so far from them that our best shot did not bring them down. When we had gained the open woods and the deer had formed larger flocks, the volleys fired at them sounded as they do when armies are in battle. As the deer passed along the line, the firing would be continuous, sometimes for minutes in succession. It would be one continued roar of musketry. Thus the day passed and few indeed were the intervals when guns could not be heard in one direction or another. We were just emerging from the thick undergrowth of the 'Deadening,' when a huge black bear was discovered, making his way in a lazy gallop towards the Southeast corner of the enclosure. No gun was fired at him until he was within twenty or thirty yards of the line. Then simultaneously fifteen or twenty guns were fired and Bruin fell to rise no more.

"From early in the march turkeys were seen flying over the lines like flocks of pigeons. We continued our steady march until we arrived at the lines indicating a fourth of a mile square. It had been anticipated that it might become necessary to halt before we should reach the center. And so it was. This one-fourth of a mile had been surveyed and the trees blazed with an axe. We halted here, for with all the shooting that had been done, not a single wolf had been killed, and we knew three at least were in the lines; they had become perfectly cowed and now were skulking behind logs and under the bank of the stream that run through the center square. Our center was on 'Grass Lick run' or one of its branches. To kill wolves was now the grand object. The best marksmen were selected and sent in to do that work. No one on the lines was allowed to shoot. We stood almost shoulder to shoulder. I know none who went in except Mr. Leverett Butler and Captain Timothy Spellman. But there were three or four others. An incident occurred while despatching the wolves. Mr. Butler took his brother Henry with

him to carry the hatchet. Mr. Butler shot one and he fell; his brother sprang to the wolf, straddled him and struck him between the ears three blows, but in the excitement, with the edge, instead of the head of the hatchet. The wolf escaped from him until Leverett could shoot him again. Three marks of the edge of the hatchet were seen between the ears of the wolf when brought to the center, and soon after the skin was dressed with the hair on, and used as a saddle cloth by General Augustine Munson. After it was announced that there was no more game to be killed, we marched to the center. Perfect order was observed, not a single person appeared to be disguised by intoxicating liquor, thus evincing that the order to take no ardent spirits to the hunt had been obeyed. No serious casualty occurred during the day, and the highest cheerful glee prevailed. The game had been brought along as it was killed, and such a sight had never been seen in Licking County, and never will be again as was presented to our view. There was the large black bear, three wolves, forty-nine deer, sixty or seventy turkeys, and one owl spread on the ground. The next thing was to prepare the spoils for distribution. The bear and deer were skinned and cut up into pieces weighing about four pounds each. The number of pieces was ascertained, and it was found there were only one-third enough to give each man a piece. The men were formed into three companies, and they cast lots which company should have the spoils. All appeared satisfied with this arrangement, and at sunset the company dispersed. It was the good luck of General Augustine Munson to draw the bear skin, and he displayed it proudly as the greatest trophy of the day's hunt. The General was one of Licking County's early, energetic, ambitious, enterprising, patriotic Pioneers, and useful citizens, and lived to the age of nearly eighty-five years, dying at his residence in Granville Township, in 1868.

SQUIRREL HUNTS.

Squirrel hunts were also indulged in to a large extent in early times, both as an amusement and as the only means of protecting the corn crops. The little destructive creatures sometimes became very numerous, and in some years were really one of man's most formidable enemies, so that it was indispensable that they should be checked in their depredations; and this could be most effectually done by the combined efforts of the people. The time and place of meeting having been agreed upon beforehand, the

squirrel-hunters met, divided themselves into two companies, elected a captain for each company and then proceeded to their day's work. On coming together in the evening and reporting the results of their hunt, it was no unusual thing to find the number of squirrels killed that day by the two companies to number many hundreds, and not unfrequently, running even into the thousands.

A MEMORABLE YEAR.

The year 1825 was exceptionally prolific of events of special and general interest in Licking County. Some of these are here described in the order of their occurrence—they were, first, the celebrated Burlington storm which took place on the 18th of May—second, the famous celebration of the 4th of July, at the "Licking Summit," when and where the first shovel-full of earth was thrown out, by Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York, in the construction of the Lake Erie and Ohio Canal—third, the great Camp Meeting held late in September on the borders of the Flint Ridge in Franklin Township—fourth, the rather farcical performance and abortive attempt to hang Peter Diamond sometime in October—and lastly, the great horse-racing carnival at Newark, early in November or late in the preceding month.

THE GREAT STORM.

"The Burlington Storm commenced," says Howe's history of Ohio, "in the Southeast part of Delaware County, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of May 18th. After passing for a few miles upon the surface of the ground, in an Easterly direction, it appeared to rise so high from the earth that the tallest trees were not affected by it, and then again to descend to the earth, and with greatly increased violence and force proceeded through the Townships of Bennington and Burlington, in Licking County, and then passed into Knox, and thence to Coshocton County. It crossed the road from Newark to Mount Vernon, a short distance above Utica, where its violence was such as to prostrate nearly all the trees, large and small, that stood in its track, which was several hundred yards wide. Its general course was a little North of East. For force and violence of wind, this storm has rarely been surpassed in any country in the same latitude. Forests and orchards were completely uprooted and leveled, buildings blown down and scattered in every direction, por-

tions of which being carried by the force of the wind many miles distant. Cattle were lifted from the ground and carried one hundred rods or more. The creek, which had been swollen by recent rains, had but little water in its bed after the storm had passed. The roads and fields recently plowed were quite muddy from previous rains, but after the storm had passed by, both roads and fields were clean and dry. Its track through Licking County was from one-third to three-fifths of a mile wide, but increased in width as it advanced to the Eastward. Those who were so fortunate as to be witness of its progress, without being victims of its prey, represent the appearance of the fragments of trees, buildings and limbs high in the air, to resemble large numbers of birds, such as buzzards or ravens. The ground also seemed to tremble, as is asserted by many credible persons who were at the time, a mile from the tornado itself. The roar of the wind, the trembling of the ground and the crash of the falling timber and buildings, are represented by all who were witnesses as being peculiarly dreadful.

"Colonel Wright and others, who witnessed its progress think it advanced at the rate of a mile per minute, and did not last more than a minute and a half or two minutes. The cloud was exceedingly black, and some times bore hard upon the ground, and at others seemed to rise above the surface. One peculiarity was, that the fallen timbers lay in such confusion, that the course of the storm could not be determined from the position of the fallen trees.

"Many incidents are related by the inhabitants calculated to illustrate the power as well as the terror of the storm, among which I select the following: A chain from three to four feet long, and of the size of a common plough-chain, was taken from the ground near the house of John McClintock, and carried about half a mile and lodged in the top of a sugar tree stub, about twenty-five feet above the ground. An ox belonging to Colonel Wait Wright was carried about eighty rods and left unhurt, although surrounded by the fallen timber, so that it required several hours chopping to release him. A cow was also taken from the same field and carried about forty rods and lodged in the top of a tree, which was blown down, and when found was dead, and about eight feet from the ground. Whether the cow was blown against the tree-top before it was blown down or was lodged in it after it fell, can not be determined. A heavy ox cart was taken from the yard of Colonel Wright and carried about forty rods and struck the ground with such force as to break the axle and entirely to demolish one wheel. A son of Colonel Wright

upwards of fourteen years of age, was standing in the house holding the door. The house, which was built of logs, was torn in pieces, and the lad was thrown with such violence across the room as to kill him instantly. A coat which was hanging in the same room was found in Coshocton County, more than forty miles distant, and was afterwards brought to Burlington, and identified by Colonel Wright's family. Other articles, such as shingles, pieces of timber, and furniture, were carried twenty and thirty miles. Miss Sarah Robb, about twelve years of age, was taken from her father's house and carried some distance, she could not tell how far; but when consciousness returned, found herself about forty rods from the house and walking towards it. She was much bruised, but not essentially injured. The family of a Mr. Vance, on seeing the storm approaching, fled from the house to the orchard adjoining. The upper part of the house was blown off and through the orchard; the lower part of the house remained. Two sons of Mr. Vance were killed, one immediately and the other died in a day or two from his wounds. These and the son of Colonel Wright above mentioned, were all the lives known to be lost by the storm. A house built of large logs in which was a family and which a number of workmen had entered for shelter from the storm, raised up on one side and rolled off the place on which it stood, without injuring any one. A yoke of oxen belonging to William H. Cooley, were standing in the field, and after the storm were found completely enclosed and covered with fallen timber, so that they were not released until the next day, but were not essentially injured. A black walnut tree, two and a half feet in diameter, which had lain on the ground many years, and had become imbedded in the earth to nearly one-half its size, was taken from its bed and carried across the creek, and left about thirty rods from its former location. A crockery crate, in which several fowls were confined, was carried by the wind several miles, and, with its contents, set down without injury."

THE LICKING SUMMIT CELEBRATION.

The most important event to Newark and to Licking County, that transpired in the year 1825, was the celebration of the 4th of July, at the "Licking Summit," four miles South of Newark, on the Ohio Canal. An immense throng attended to see De Witt Clinton, of New York, throw out the first shovel-full of earth, in the construction of the Ohio Canal. Governor Worthington and numerous

celebrities of this and other States were present. The occasion was characterized by an immense display of Military toggery, such as brass buttons, cockades, plumes, sashes, epaulets, and many other fancy trappings that profusely ornamented the outer garments of the military chieftains present. These highly embellished and conspicuously present gentlemen of the "sword and pistols," were one of the features of this notable day. There was also a great array of independent military companies, called volunteers, who also appeared in their best uniforms. General Edward King, of Chillicothe, and General Sanderson, our very highly esteemed Pioneer friend of Lancaster, who attained to more than four-score years of age, and whose interesting letter was read at a late meeting of the Licking County Pioneers, were among the most conspicuous military commanders on that celebrated occasion. Our late friends and fellow citizens Captains Merideth Darlington and Willard Warner, the former of Newark, the latter of Granville, commanded the local or home troops on the occasion. This was the heroic age of Ohio—the age of military glory.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, then in the full enjoyment of his great intellectual powers, was the Orator of the day, and, in the judgment of the great crowd who heard him, he acquitted himself splendidly.

Governor Clinton threw out the first shovel-full of earth, in the construction of the Ohio Canal, on that interesting occasion. He had been the projector of the Erie Canal, and had employed his great talents and influence to put the Empire State in the highway to prosperity and wealth, by procuring the adoption of a liberal "Internal Improvement Policy." This same policy, sensible and Statesman-like he urged upon Ohio, and in consequence thereof, he became very popular among its friends here; hence the position of honor assigned to him. The late veteran Pioneer of Licking, Honorable William Stanbery, was elected to the Senate of Ohio, expressly to advocate our Canal policy. Governor Worthington and most of the Statesmen of Ohio, held the same views.

CAMP MEETING OF 1825.

The celebrated Camp Meeting of 1825 was held in Franklin Township, not far from the large stone mound, some eight miles from Newark. The meeting was held in a pleasant and somewhat romantic locality, near the western termination of the Flint Ridge. The weather was delightful—the preaching was good, and the sur-

roundings and incidents of the meeting had a flavor of freshness and novelty about them that rendered the occasion one decidedly enjoyable. A slender, tall, erect, long-visaged grave old man, with elongated hair that had passed into the last stages of the silver-gray hue, occupied himself conspicuously as the chief singer of the occasion—the venerable leader in the musical department of the devotional exercises. His name was Sigler, I understood, and he sung with spirit, energy and much power of voice. The great congregation joined him, and they made the welkin ring sonorously, while singing those fine old Methodist Camp Meeting Hymns. The multitudes gathered for worship from "all the regions round about" in these ancient groves, were greatly moved, yea! thrilled by the inspiring notes of the melodious minstrelsy. The reverberations of those sacred songs, as sung by a thousand voices, in the spirited, natural, simple style of our primitive settlers, in those "grand old woods," gave zest to the enjoyment of the interesting occasion, and the scenes and incidents thereof are doubtless numbered among the pleasanter memories that have been cherished by many, during the passing years of the latter half of our Centennial period.

THE HANGING—AND YET NOT HANGING—OF PETER DIAMOND.

In 1825, Peter Diamond, a miner at Mary Ann Furnace, was convicted of the murder of one Mitchell, a fellow ore-digger. This man while intoxicated and in a fit of passion struck Mitchell, (with whom he was quarreling,) a blow with a gun-barrel across the head, from the effects of which he died. The absence of deliberation made it a crime of a lower grade than murder in the first degree, and he should have been convicted of the second grade of homicide. Hons. Thomas Ewing and William Stanbery defended him with great zeal and ability, but he was nevertheless found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The gallows was erected—the grave dug—the coffin made—so was the shroud, and the culprit put inside of it—the crowd collected from far and near—the military were marshaled in large numbers to prevent the escape or rescue of Peter, and to give ECLAT to the interesting occasion, the sermon was preached—the doctors were on hand to determine when Diamond's pulse ceased its beatings, by reason of the strangling process—and, in short all things were ready to swing the culprit into eternity, when lo! and behold a dashing horseman came rushing along, crying out at the top of his voice that he had a message from the Governor of the

State of Ohio! This proved to be Isaac Cool, who knew well how to act such a part with a flourish. The commander of the troops cleared the track for him, when he, with due regard to style, passed the document with the great seal of the State of Ohio attached, to the Sheriff, which proved to be a respite or suspension of the sentence. This respite resulted at last in a commutation of it to ten years service, for the hero of the day, in the Penitentiary. This respite arrangement of our good old Governor was one that Peter promptly acceded to, much to the disgust of a well-sold and greatly-be-fooled crowd, who had, at some expense, and to the neglect of their business and crops, at a very busy season of the year, gathered here in great force, from this and all the adjoining Counties, to witness the death-agonies of a fellow-being on the gallows, and they could not brook the idea of a disappointment! This is true only of the more brutal, or rabble class of the spectators—the better portion were thrilled with joy at the manner of its termination. Farce, just then, was more to their taste than tragedy. The performance came off between Locust and Church streets, and between Third and Fifth streets. The gallows stood about mid-way between Church and Locust streets, on Fourth street, or a little East of it. This was the nearest the writer ever came to seeing a man "done for," finally, on the scaffold. He offers in mitigation for yielding to the force of temptation, the fact that the gallows was erected within a few rods of his residence; and he may also be permitted to plead his youth, in extenuation of the indiscretion, he being still "in his teens."

Diamond's counsel, after the death penalty had been pronounced, prepared and laid before Governor Morrow, the facts in the case, who saw at once that he had been illegally and unjustly convicted and sentenced; he therefore decided to give him the proper punishment for his offense, which was one of great enormity, though not the highest crime, nor the crime of which he was found guilty. As he had committed a great crime, the good Governor thought it best to give him ten years in the State's prison, and in addition to put him through the pangs of anticipated throttling, and to keep the terrors of an ignominious death hanging over him to the last moment; but to stop short of the reality of a death strangle!

HORSE-RACING OF 1825.

The horse-racing of 1825 was also an event of no small magnitude, in the estimation of many. The race-course was bounded on

the North by the Southern portion of the town; on the South by the South Fork; on the East by Fourth street; and on the West by the Raccoon. An immense crowd of people of all colors, sexes, and conditions had collected. They came from the adjacent Counties, and also from remote parts of the State, as well as from our County. One main race for sweepstakes, was run by three horses named "Ground Hog," "Red Fox," and "Prairie Mule." The first named was a large gray horse, owned in Muskingum, I believe, and was the winner. The "Red Fox" was a small sorrel horse and came in second best; and the "Prairie Mule," owned, I think, in Lancaster, was a small brown animal of nearly the same speed of the "Red Fox." The race was a mile, or perhaps more, to be repeated. Many other races were run, generally for a short distance only, and for small stakes. The accompaniments were a large consumption of whisky and similar fluids—an overloading of many stomachs with ginger-cakes—a considerable number of fisticuffs—much excitement, quarreling and profanity—extensive thimble-rigging and sweat-cloth gambling—pocket-picking and stealing—playing off the grandmother's trick, and other sharp frauds upon the very green ones; and various other grovelling and villainous practices that were intensely disgusting.

THE PATRIOTISM OF LICKING COUNTY.

The people of Licking County manifested a commendable degree of patriotism during each of the three wars that our National Government has been engaged in, since the organization of the County. During the war of 1812, four companies at least, were raised for service, although the population did not exceed five thousand. Captain Spencer early entered the service with a company, followed by Captains Rose and Sutton, and afterwards Captain Spencer was placed in command of a company organized to march to the defence of Fort Meigs, Elias Hughes being the First Lieutenant. A company of mounted men was also raised for some temporary purpose, which I believe was commanded by Captain Robert Davidson.

Three companies were raised in Licking County during the Mexican war, one of them being mounted men under the command of Captain John R. Duncan. The two infantry companies were commanded by Captain Richard Stadden.

The number of men who entered the military service of the country during the late war for the Union, was probably not much less than three thousand, four hundred and sixty-six of whom are known to have lost their valuable, noble lives in said service. Their names, with the time and place of enlistment and death of each one, the commands to which they were attached and other facts of interest pertaining to them, have all been published in a neat pamphlet.

In the earlier history of our County, every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, was, by law, enrolled for military duty, and he was expected to perform several days of that kind of duty in each year. Then "military trainings," "company musters," "general musters," "officers musters," "regimental trainings," "brigade trainings," and such like military performances were popular; and very numerous were volunteer, rifle, and infantry companies, well uniformed and under good dicipline, as well as militia companies of less pretensions. Although there is now less pomp and parade, less display of military toggery, of brassy ornaments, of gilt buttons and silver lace, of sword and sash, of bespangled regimentals and gay cockades, yet there is not less patriotism among the people as was clearly established during the terrible years of the late rebellion. The demands upon the patriotism of the people of Licking County have been promptly and fully met.

It is a noteworthy fact, as indicating the great vitality and vigor of the military as a controlling power in this County, in early as well as in later times, that our "military chieftains," pretty uniformly attained to positions of honor and profit in civil life. This was exemplified in the election to high civil offices of Generals Philemon Beecher, Joseph Vance, Duncan McArthur, Robert Lucas, Return Jonathan Meigs, and many others, who, though not residents of our County, nevertheless received the suffrages of our citizens. Of those who were citizens of this County I name Generals John Spencer, Augustine Munson, and Jonathan Taylor; also Colonels John Stadden, William W. Gault, Joshua Mathiot, William Spencer, John Stewart, J. B. W. Haynes, James Parker, James Kilbourn, William Gass; also Majors Jeremiah R. Munson, Anthony Pitzer, Stephen C. Smith, Elisha Warren, and others that might be named. It is an indication of patriotism to honor those who have rendered valuable military services, and if so, Patriotism was a distinguishing characteristic of our earlier settlers, and Licking County should not be less redolent now than then of patriotic heroism.

MAJOR JEREMIAH R. MUNSON AND GENERAL JOHN SPENCER.

In the year 1805, two men settled within the limits of this County, who subsequently attracted to themselves a large share of public attention, figured extensively in high military and civil positions, and who enjoyed to an unusual extent, the public confidence and regard. These men were Major Jeremiah R. Munson and General John Spencer. They were both undoubted patriots--both, early in the war of 1812, entered the military service of their country—both were included in General Hull's capitulation at Detroit—both subsequently re-entered the army—both were shot and narrowly escaped death —both made good military or war records—both were summoned, I believe, as witnesses at the Court Martial of Hull—both were honorably discharged from the army—both served creditably as Representatives of Licking County in the State Legislature—both were men of energy, enterprise, and great popularity—both possessed fine social qualities and commanding influence—both were men of ambition and of honor—both had strong convivial proclivities—both merited and enjoyed high consideration—the floods engulfed them both, one a little more, the other a year less than half a century ago--both reached the end, when they had passed but little beyond "the noon of life;" and when the limpid waters of the Raccoon closed over the despondent, despairing Munson, a gallant, patriotic, generous life went out; and when the heroic Spencer passed out of sight, in the midst of the swollen, turbid, fast-flowing waters of the North Fork, a brave heart ceased to beat, a patriotic life came to an end, a gallant soldier died, an upright Magistrate ceased to be, an incorruptible Legislator was no more, an honest man passed on to his final reckoning! Both shared largely in the commiserations of "troops of friends," sincere, devoted.

A POLITICAL WHIRLWIND.

A most extraordinary political excitement pervaded Licking County, as well as the country at large, during the year 1840—the year of "the log-cabin-hard-cider-and-coon-skin campaign." As indicated, it was not a local but a general tornado raging with more or less fury, in all the States of the American Union, but in none of them was the hurricane wilder than in Ohio, and in no locality did it rage more furiously than in "Old Licking." The people were wont to meet in immense crowds, and became intensely excited under the

declamatory harangues of wranglers, demagogues and stump orators. The inflammatory appeals of the party press of the country, addressed to the passions, super-added to the fanatical and exciting speeches of the heated partisans, and candidates for public offices, roused the people as they had never been roused before, and worked them up to fever heat, producing a state of wild delirium among them, hitherto unparallelled in the history of the country and never afterwards approached in infuriated fanaticism. The stormy passions of the masses were lashed into uncontrolable fury, who often displayed an intensity of feeling wholly unknown before, and manifested a degree of extravagance and wildness in the discussion of political questions that was a marvel to the few sober-minded men of both parties, that remained in a measure unaffected in the midst of the frenzy that had siezed upon the multitudes. These abnormal manifestations characterized one portion of the people, while the other portion, little, if any less excited or delirious, erected their lofty hickory poles, surmounted them with huge hickory brooms, and displayed living roosters in various ways and in every conceivable manner, as the representative of antagonism to the coon, while their speeches about equaled in defamation of character the ribaldry of the doggerels sung by the former. And all this hullabaloo, this frantic madness, resulted from a determination of the party of the first part, to prevent the re-election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, and substituting for them General William H. Harrison and John Tyler—this and nothing more! The question was, shall we elect General Harrison or Martin Van Buren President? Licking County decided by about 200 majority in favor of the latter. The great gathering of the clans during the year, was in Newark, on the 4th of July, Thomas Corwin being the Whig orator of the occasion, and John Brough the Democratic. Sam. White and Joshua Mathiot were the chief local orators of the former and B. B. Taylor and James Parker of the latter.

The delirium manifested itself in the oft-repeated gathering together by the populace, in immense meetings, at distances so remote as to necessitate an absence of a number of days to the partial neglect of their usual avocations. The further irrational manifestations of the excited crowds while going to, and returning from those monster meetings, as well as while present at them consisted of singing songs and rolling balls—of riding from place to place in canoes on wheels, and of hauling with oxen or horses, from town to town, miniature log cabins, erected upon wheels partially covered with coon-skins,

(the ridge-pole of the roof being generally embellished with one or more live coons,) and to whose corners were clinging, by way of adornment, full grown statesmen, nibbling at corn-dodgers or sections of Johnnycake, and sipping at a gourd of hard-cider, and at intervals singing, on the highest attainable key, doggerel songs in the interest of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." A few of the Trades and Industries and Arts were also represented in miniature, on wheels, at the great Conventions, and temporarily operated, sometimes while in motion. Some large log-cabins, built of heavy logs, and furnished with buckeye-chairs, were built in which to hold neighborhood meetings, and in front of which the trunk of the largest accessible buckeye tree was erected, surmounted with a cider-barrel and a gourd attached! One of these log-cabins, with the usual adjuncts, was erected in Newark and used for many months for the practice of the oratory, the eloquence, the minstrelsy peculiar to that year.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Abstract of votes cast by Licking County, and for whom, at the various Gubernatorial elections held since the County was organized.

CANDIDATES.	YEAR.		TOTAL VOTE.
	1810.		
Return Jonathan Meigs		220	
Thomas Worthington		179	399
	1812.		
Thomas Scott		433	
Return Jonathan Meigs		206	639
	1814.		
Thomas Worthington		553	
Othniel Looker		5	558
	1816.		
Thomas Worthington		640.	
James Dunlap		20.	660
	1818.		
Ethan Allen Brown		915.	
James Dunlap		71.	986.

1820.

Ethan Allen Brown	864.	
William H. Harrison	238.	
Jeremiah Morrow	108.	1210.

1822.

William W. Irwin	993.	
Jeremiah Morrow	371.	
Allen Trimble	238.	1602.

1824.

Jeremiah Morrow	1155.	
Allen Trimble	521.	1676.

1826.

Allen Trimble	2092.	
Alexander Campbell	16.	
Benjamin Tappan	11.	
John Bigger	6.	2125.

1828.

John W. Campbell	1791.	
Allen Trimble	1065.	2856.

1830.

Robert Lucas	1224.	
Duncan McArthur	1077.	2301.

1832.

Robert Lucas	2059.	
Darius C. Lyman	1599.	3658.

1834.

Robert Lucas	2201.	
James Findlay	1390.	3591.

1836.

Eli Baldwin	2578.	
Joseph Vance	2136.	4714.

1838.

Wilson Shannon	3162.	
Joseph Vance	2218.	5380.

1840.

Wilson Shannon	3580.	
Thomas Corwin	3353.	6933.

1842.

Wilson Shannon	3485.	
Thomas Corwin	2755.	
Leicester King	193.	6433.

1844.

David Tod	3856.	
Mordecai Bartley	3443.	
Leicester King	299.	7598.

1846.

David Tod	3175.	
William Bebb	3021.	
Samuel Lewis	278.	6474.

1848.

John B. Weller	3438.	
Seabury Ford	3269.	6707.

1850.

Reuben Wood	3485.	
William Johnson	2759.	
Edward Smith	222.	6466.

1851.

Reuben Wood	3286.	
Samuel F. Vinton	2546.	
Samuel Lewis	201.	6033.

1853.

William Medill	3454.	
Nelson Barrere	1136.	
Samuel Lewis	1072.	5662.

1855.

William Medill ..... 2530.
Salmon P. Chase ..... 2128.
Allen Trimble ..... 722. 5380.

1857.

Henry B. Payne ..... 3556.
Salmon P. Chase ..... 2855.
Philadelphus Van Trump ..... 147. 6558.

1859.

Rufus P. Ranney ..... 3438.
William Dennison ..... 3030. 6468.

1861.

Hugh J. Jewett ..... 3582.
David Tod ..... 3014. 6596.

1863.

John Brough ..... 3842.
Clement L. Valandingham 3839. 7681

1865.

George W. Morgan ..... 3804.
Jacob D. Cox ..... 3152. 6956.

1867.

Allen G. Thurman ..... 4441.
Rutherford B. Hayes ..... 3155. 7596.

1869.

George W. Pendleton ..... 4406.
Rutherford B. Hayes ..... 3107. 7513.

1871.

George W. McCook ..... 4298.
Edward F. Noyes ..... 3115.
Gideon T. Stewart ..... 12. 7425.

1873.

William Allen	4115.	
Edward F. Noyes	2749.	
Gideon T. Stewart	143.	
Isaac Collins	56.	7063.

1875.

William Allen	5142.	
Rutherford B. Hayes	3617.	8759.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF LICKING COUNTY.

[Inadvertently omitting two names in giving the list of Licking County's Presidential Electors, on page 27, we give the list again, this time in full, as follows.]

Daniel Humphrey	served in	1856
James R. Stanbery	" "	1864
William D. Hamilton	" "	1868
Isaac Smucker	" "	1872
Edward M. Downer	" "	1876

MAIL FACILITIES AND POST OFFICES.

The advance in Mail facilities, and the increase in Post Offices from time to time, well illustrate the growth of our County. During the first five years after the first settlement of the County, Zanesville was our nearest Post Office. Newark was then made a post town, and some years thereafter a Post Office was established in Granville. A weekly mail, carried on horseback, supplied these offices. A Post Office was established at Utica about 1815, and not long thereafter one was established in Hanover at Chester Well's, and another between Newark and Utica, called Newton Mills. These were the principal offices before 1825, except those at Johnstown, Vandorn's, and Homer, numbering eight in all, which were chiefly supplied by the two mail routes, one crossing the County East and West, the other North and South, run by two-horse, and sometimes four-horse stages, twice a week. After 1828 came the ponderous, fast-going four-horse coach, running daily at about seven miles per hour. Afterwards came the packets, and the pony express—now we have our principal mails carried daily or twice a day, in Rail Road Cars moving

at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Our Post Offices now numbering thirty-five in all, there being one or more in almost every Township of the County, so that probably not a single man in Licking County but lives within less than five miles of a Post Office.

DISTINGUISHED LICKING PIONEERS.

William Dragoo was captured in the Monongahela country, in 1786, by the Indians, and taken to the Mad River, following a trail up the Licking and Raccoon Valleys, through Raccoontown, an Indian town on the Raccoon creek, situated near the present village of Johnstown. He lived with the Indians about twenty-five years and afterwards was long a Citizen of Licking County, dying some thirty years ago. He was married twice and raised two sets of children, the first being half Indians, their mother being a squaw. Billy Dragoo, as he was familiarly called, never wholly abandoned his half-Indian, half-civilized habits and modes of life, but continued to spend most of his time in hunting, fishing and trapping. He also continued, until near the close of his life, to wear silver ornaments in his nose and ears, with other Indian trappings and jewelry. Mr. Dragoo was an inoffensive man, esteemed by his acquaintances, and left some descendants, who still remain in our County.

Patrick Gass had a temporary residence in Licking County. He had been a member of the celebrated Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia river, in the years 1804-05-06, and acquired an extensive reputation as the historian of said expedition. He died in Brooke County, West Virginia, April 2, 1870, in the ninety-ninth year of his age, having been for many years, the last survivor of that famous expedition.

John Sparks was also a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and lived for many years in Licking County. He died in 1846, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Amos H. Caffee came to Newark in 1811, and was afterwards and until his death in 1862, a leading and public spirited citizen, and valuable man. He held the offices of Clerk of the Court, County Recorder, Post Master, Mayor of Newark and various other positions of honor. Mr. Caffee was patriotic to the core, and rendered some service to his country during the war of 1812, and none felt a deeper interest in the perpetuation of our republican institutions, and in the success of the Federal army during the Great Rebellion.

Hon. William Stanbery came to Newark in 1809, being then a young lawyer from New York city. He was a man of great talents and recognized as the leading lawyer of Licking County for forty years. Mr. Stanbery's professional services were in great demand, and he attained great distinction at the Bar. He also served in the State Senate in 1824-26, and in Congress from 1827 to 1833. Mr. Stanbery died at "Oakland," his country seat near Newark, January 23d, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a native of Essex County, New Jersey, where he was born August 10th, 1788.

Judge Fidler settled in Licking County in 1811. He was a West Virginian, and spent a number of years before his removal to this County as an itinerant preacher. From 1801 to 1807 he ministered to the Frederick, Pittsburgh, Erie, Clarksburg, Botetourt and Staunton circuits. He was elected an Associate Judge in 1813 and served as such until 1823. Judge Fidler left this County in 1835, and located in Miami County, where he died in 1849, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a man of considerable ability, and of fair character. His associates on the Bench of Judges were William Wilson, Henry Smith, William Hains, Anthony Pitzer and Zachariah Davis.

Hon. Stephen C. Smith was a native of New Jersey, but settled in Muskingum County, before the war of 1812, served as Associate Judge some time, and as Adjutant in Colonel Cass' regiment. He also represented said County in the State Legislature in 1813-14 and 1815, and Licking County in 1826-27. He was a man of ability.

Colonel John Hollister was a prominent settler near the mouth of the Rocky Fork, in 1806, and was a man of wealth and influence, and made himself useful among the Pioneer settlers of our County.

Zachariah Albaugh was a Revolutionary soldier, and was a long time resident of Newton Township, where he died November 9th, 1857, at the ripe age of more than a hundred years!

Thomas McKean Thompson was an early settler and a gentleman of extensive information and wealth, and exercised considerable influence in moulding the character of the people of McKean Township. He served the County as one of its Commissioners from 1822 to 1825. In his intercourse with mankind he was affable, polite, and made himself interesting in conversation. He came from Pennsylvania where he served a number of years in the capacity of private

Secretary to Governor McKean. He gave the name to the Township.

Colonel Cornelius Devinney was a man of mark in McKean Township. He was a Virginia gentleman of the "Old School" —affable and pleasant in his manners, genial, companionable, intelligent, of good conversational powers and a man withal of sterling integrity. My recollections of him are of the kind I cherish for men of frankness and candor.

Elias Howell was also a leading man. He was a well-informed gentleman who acquired great popularity among the people, and influence and power over them by his affability, politeness and sociality. He was collector of taxes from 1824 to 1827; Sheriff from 1826 to 1830; State Senator from 1830 to 1832; and a member of Congress from 1835 to 1837. He lived many years in McKean Township and died there.

Theophilus Rees, a Welsh gentleman settled on the Welsh Hills in 1802, and was regarded as the Patriarch of his countrymen within our County. He was a man of some education, of integrity, of intelligence, good morals, of excellent Christian character, and of great usefulness. He was one of the original members of the Welsh Hills Baptist Church, organized September 4th, 1808. His death took place in February, 1813, at the age of sixty-six years.

Dr. John J. Brice settled in Newark in 1803, and for the entire period of more than one generation sustained himself in an extensive practice of his profession. He was from Western Virginia, and had been a student of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush. Dr Brice acquired large wealth and died in advanced life. He was the cotemporary of Colonel Robert Davidson, David Moore, John Cunningham, Benjamin Briggs, Colonel W. W. Gault, Amos H. Caffee, Jonathan Taylor, Joshua Mathiot, William Stanbery, Judge Searle, Stephen McDougal, Judge Fidler, Bradley Buckingham, Stephen C. Smith, Judge Davis and other prominent early-time citizens of Licking County.

William O'Banon was a man of great industry, energy and enterprise and became a successful agriculturalist and stock-raiser. His intelligence,frugality and thorough devotion to business were rewarded with eminent success in the acquisition of property, for he had attained to the general reputation of the largest land owner in our County, at the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached about the seventy-third year of his age. Judge O'Banon was one of the early-time Justice's of the Peace of Madison Town-

ship, and served as an Associate Judge of our Common Pleas Court from 1825 to 1839, a period of fourteen years. He discharged his official duties with fidelity, and through life sustained a good reputation. He was distinguished for the qualities that characterized the better class of our early pioneer settlers, and was faithful in the discharge of his duties as husband, father, citizen, neighbor, and friend. Judge O'Bannon settled upon the banks of the Shawnee Run in 1803, and remained there more than fifty years, and until the period of his death.

Benjamin Green and Richard Pitzer, son-in-law of the former, left their mountain home in Allegheny County, Maryland, in 1799, and came to the Northwest Territory. They spent one year near the mouth of the Muskingum, and in the Spring of 1800 settled on Shawnee run, two miles below the junction of the North and South Forks of the Licking. Here they remained two years and both settled in Hog Run Valley. The first named was a Revolutionary soldier, and both were first-class Pioneers. It was at the cabin of Mr. Green, where, in 1804, Rev. Asa Shinn organized the Pioneer Church formed within the present limits of Licking County. Mr. Green became a Baptist Minister and died in 1835 at the ripe age of seventy-six years.

Rev. Joseph Thrap came from the "Monongahela country," in 1805, and settled near the Eastern borders of our County. He was a Methodist minister and a man of integrity, influence, character and fair abilities, and made himself extensively useful. He died in Muskingum County, May 12 1866, aged ninety years.

Major Anthony Pitzer was a native of Virginia, removed to Allegheny County, Maryland, and from thence to the Hog Run settlement in 1803. He patriotically and gallantly served his country in the war of 1812, and secured the confidence of the public to the extent of repeated elections to the Legislature, which body also elected him an Associate Judge in 1816. He died May 14th, 1852, at the age of eighty-six years.

Alexander Holden, Esq., was a man of decision and marked character, an early settler, who held many offices of trust and responsibility, and was a leading man in Licking Township for many years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1808.

Rev. Thomas Dickson Baird, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark from 1815 to 1820, was a man of marked characteristics and of great intellectual power. He was a native of Scotland, and possessed one of those massive, logical minds, the

Dr. Chalmer's sort of intellects so rarely produced. Probably Rev. Asa Shinn and Bishop Hamline are the only men of all who ever ministered steadily to Licking County congregations that attained to greater distinction, or who gave evidence of possessing equal intellectual force and vigor.

Judge Henry Smith was one of Licking County's early and useful citizens. He came in 1804, and was one of the Judges of our Common Pleas Courts from 1809 to 1823. He died in advanced life. His widow who was an admirable Pioneer woman, survived him until October 22, 1867, having attained the great age of ninety-seven years. Mrs. Priest, a near neighbor of Mrs. Smith, and like her, an early Pioneer, also died near the same time, at the great age of over one hundred years!

And it would be inexcusable in me if I failed to make honorable mention in this connection of Mrs. Catharine Stadden, to whom we are largely indebted for the preservation of many of the facts given in this Centennial History of our County. She was a first-class Pioneer woman, very liberally endowed with intellect and memory, and placed us under many obligations by her readiness to communicate whatever of knowledge she possessed, relating to the early history of the Licking Valley. Mrs. Stadden settled here in the year 1800, and died July 3d, 1870, in the ninety-first year of her age. She was the wife and widow of Isaac Stadden, the first elected Magistrate within the present limits of Licking County.

PROMINENT MEN OF LICKING COUNTY.

I have already given brief sketches of some of our Pioneers, or those who acted prominent parts in this County during the first half of our country's Centennial period. It may not be amiss also to give the names of some of those who commenced their career here during the first half and finished it during the last half of the Century. Conspicuous among this class were Captain Bradley Buckingham, David Moore, Isaac Stadden, Colonel Robert Davidson, Rees Darlinton, Benjamin Briggs, Major John Stewart, Colonel W. W. Gault, John Cunningham, Esq., Stephen McDougal, Sereno Wright, Major Elisha Warren, Judge Bancroft, William Hull, John Van Buskirk, Captain Samuel Elliott, William Gavitt, Captain Willard Warner, James Gillespie, James Holmes, Colonel William Spencer, Richard Lamson, Peter Schmucker, Amos H. Caffee, and many others.

To give a measure of completeness to this Centennial History of Licking County, I beg leave also to bring to notice some of the gentlemen who have most conspicuously identified themselves with our County during the latter half only of the Centennial period now closing. Prominent among the list given under this head are Jonathan Taylor, Joshua Mathiot, and Daniel Duncan, who were all elected to Congress, as well as to other positions of honor and responsibility. Another trio of this class consisted of Israel Dille, Dr. J. N. Wilson, and Lucius Case, all men of intelligence, extensive information and talents who were largely influential in giving direction to public sentiment. They were original thinkers, zealous investigators, enthusiastic students. The two first named pushed their investigations in the direction of Philosophy and the Natural Sciences, with diligence and a good degree of success. The tastes of the latter led him to the study of Jurisprudence and Political Economy; hence he became prominent as a lawyer, and as an active and influential debater in the Constitutional Convention of 1851-52. Conspicuous also among our latter-half-century-men was he who was familiarly called Sam. White. He was an influential Legislator for a time, and moreover attained to the highest reputation among us as a popular Orator, and an unfaltering Friend of Freedom! Colonel B. B. Taylor too, for a brief space as Senator and political Orator, filled a large space in the public eye. James Parker and James R. Stanbery, also obtained distinction as public speakers, not only at the bar and before political assemblies, but also as grave and dignified Senators. Among others of our modern Legislators were Samuel D. King, George H. Flood, P. N. O'Banon, Daniel Duncan, W. B. Woods, Charles Follett, Willard Warner, Dr. Walter B. Morris, R. B. Truman, George B. Smythe, John F. Follett, C. B. Giffin, William Parr, William Bell, J. B. Jones, J. W. Owens, W. D. Smith, and others, who exerted a degree of influence, as members of our State Legislature.

Among those of our citizens other than Legislators who have "done the State some service," and acquired honorable distinction in other departments of the public service, or in the line of their own chosen pursuits, are Presidents Pratt, Going, Bailey, Hall and Talbott, of Denison University; Judges Searle, Buckingham, Brumback and Follett; W. D. Morgan, T. J. Davis, M. M. Munson, L. B. Wing, A. B. Clark, Dr. J. R. Black, T. J. Anderson, Colonel William Spencer, William P. Kerr, J. W. Webb, C. H. Kibler, Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, Rev. Alexander Duncan, Dr. Edward Stanbery, Rev. H. M. Hervey, Rev. Isaac N. Walters, Dr. Daniel Marble, and many others

that might be named, including the still living former residents of Licking County, Samuel Park, Esq., of Illinois, a voluminous and widely-known writer on various subjects; Dr. Z. C. McElroy, of Zanesville, a strong, vigorous, original thinker, and an extensive contributor to the best Medical Journals of Europe and America; and Dr. T. B. Hood,of Washington City, who made an honorable, widely-extended, and well-known reputation for himself while in the service of the Medical Department during the late rebellion, as well as since the close of the war, as an author, in the performance of his duties in the Surgeon General's Department of the Government.

And I also avail myself of this occasion to make mention of other gentlemen who were natives of Licking County, or residents of it in early life, that attained to a good degree of distinction in other sections of our country, both in military and civil life. And first of those whose military services brought them prominently before the country I name General Samuel R. Curtis, General William S. Rosecrans, General Charles Griffin, General B. W. Brice, General W. D. Hamilton, General Charles B. Woods, General Willard Warner, and General William B. Woods. Of eminent Civilians those whose names occur to me at this moment, were Horatio J. Harris, a Senator in Indiana, and a United States District Attorney in Mississippi; Ed. Roye, who attained to the position of President of the Republic of Liberia; James F. Wilson, long a distinguished member of Congress from Iowa; James B. Howell, a United States Senator from Iowa; General Willard Warner, a member of the United States Senate from Alabama; Hon. William B. Woods, a Judge of the Federal Courts in Louisiana and other Southern States; and George H. Flood, American Minister to the Republic of Texas; "Johnny Clem," a favorite Orderly of General Thomas' and now an officer in the Regular Army, also acquired a National reputation as the youngest and smallest soldier in the Union Army, as well as for gallant conduct. Colonel W. H. Hollister, too has acquired wide-spread fame as one of the largest of American land-owners and stock-raisers. He is a native of Licking County, now a citizen of California. Thomas Jones, the Sculptor, and Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, the popular Roman Catholic Bishop, are also entitled to mention in this connection, the latter being a native, and the former a resident in early life, of Licking County. Mr. Jones has been a resident of Cincinnati, for many years, and has a National reputation. Bishop Rosencrans is now an honored citizen of Columbus, enjoying the confidence of the entire community.

OUR NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES.

It will be impracticable to do little more than to give the names of the Newspapers that have been published in Licking County. The first attempt to publish a Newspaper among us was made by Benjamin Briggs, who, in 1820, established the ADVOCATE, which being still published has had a continuous existence for fifty-six years. The second paper published was called the WANDERER. It was started in Granville in 1822, by Sereno Wright. It died in a year or two. The NEWARK GAZETTE, established in Newark in 1827, by Rufus Henry and Dr. Daniel Marble, was the third paper started in Licking County. The GAZETTE, under a variety of names has had a continuous existence of nearly half a century, and now appears as the NEWARK WEEKLY AMERICAN, Clark & Underwood being the proprietors, publishers and editors.

The NEWARK BANNER is a new paper issued in Newark, once a week, by Milton R. Scott. It is devoted to Temperance, local interests, also to general and home news. The DENISON COLLEGIAN is a semi-monthly collegiate publication, issued in Granville, conducted by a committee of Students of Denison University. The subscribers to the various weekly papers and to the DENISON COLLEGIAN, would probably aggregate about six thousand. That the newspaper and periodical press of the country is an extensive and potent educator, for good or evil, and that it has been, and is now, largely influential in forming, leading and directing public opinion on the various subjects that claim attention, and on all questions that come up for discussion, does not admit of a doubt. It was the repeated remark of Benjamin Briggs, the "Nestor of the Licking County Press," as he was frequently styled, that the Newspaper literature of the country at large was the cheapest and meanest literature extant. Whether that opinion was correct or not of newspaper literature, generally, I do not assume to decide, but that the newspaper and periodical press has been and continues to be a power, under our free institutions, does not admit of a doubt, and therefore being thus potential "for weal or woe," it becomes a matter of great importance that an engine of such overwhelming power be operated in the interests of Patriotism, of Truth, of Virtue and Morality.

I have given the titles of only the five Newspapers now being published in our County, but as many others have existed that are now "no more," the history of the Newspaper press of Licking County, would be incomplete without a brief mention at least of the

others that played their brief part on the stage and then "went out." I present the titles they bore, as near as I can from memory, and in the order of their publication.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST was started in 1837. In 1843 its name was changed to the LICKING HERALD, and in 1856 it took the name of the NEWARK TIMES, which it retained until 1859, when it died. The HARRISONIAN was published as a campaign paper in 1840; so also was the DEMOCRATIC RASP. In 1842 the LABORER was started but having but little support it soon "went under." The ORIENTAL EVANIC had a short-lived career in 1845; so also had the SPY, published a few years later.

The GRANVILLE INTELLIGENCER followed next, in 1847, and it was afterwards called the LICKING BEE. In 1857 the DENISONIAN was started by the College boys in Granville; and was soon followed by the HERBARIUM, which was edited by the young ladies of the Kerr Seminary. The four last named were published in Granville. Next came the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE in 1860, followed by the TRUE DEMOCRAT in 1862, and by the LICKING RECORD in 1863. In 1866 came the REVEILLE AND WOOL-GROWER. The SOWER, also the MONTHLY VOICE, two Swedenborgian papers had each a short life. The COLLEGIAN, was started in 1867 and in 1869 took the name of DENISON COLLEGIAN. PAPERS BY THE WAY died long ago and so also did all the Daily's that were ever attempted in Newark.

A HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Another incident or fact in our County's history, I propose to record, and it affords me great gratification to do so.

It entered into the liberal mind of Mr. Lucius Humphrey, one of our most philanthropic citizens, to signalize one of the closing years of our Centennial period, (and which also proved to be one of the closing years of his own life,) by generously donating a tract of ten acres of land, situated within the corporate limits of Columbus, to the noble purpose of establishing a "Home for the Friendless," in Licking County. The liberal donor of the munificent gift selected Judges Buckingham and Follett, and the writer hereof, as Trustees to carry his benevolent purpose into effect, who promptly accepted the trust, entered into the possession of the property, and will as soon

as practicable, make sale of it and then proceed to give effect to the noble purpose of the Friend of the Friendless, who, though dead, will yet speak, and more than speak, in behalf of the widow, the orphan, and "those who have no helper."

CONCLUSION.

Let me say in conclusion that I have thus endeavored to present you an opportunity to take a sort of a "birds-eye view" of Licking County, from the beginning of this Centennial period, and through each and all of the passing years thereof, down to the present time—even down to this anniversary of American Independence, which to-day closes the first century of our Country's Freedom. It would be a work of supererogation to hold up to view before you the PRESENT in sharp contrast with the condition of things existing during any one of the decades of the past century. If I have not failed in my purpose that contrast has been present before you, throughout the entire time I have occupied in giving you the facts, incidents and events contained in this Centennial History of our County. Suffice it only to say that at the beginning of the Century, that is, in 1776, the territory that now constitutes Licking County was a "waste howling wilderness"—no white man then lived or ever had lived here—our County, for more than a quarter of a Century, yea for the entire period thereafter, of a full generation, had no existence as a civil organization—what Licking County is now, at the termination of this Centennial year, in all its varied interests, I have attempted to tell you.

Seventy-eight years have transpired since the first white settlement was made within the present territorial limits of Licking County, and but one man remains with us who was himself personally connected with that event—who was "part and parcel" of the Hughes and Ratliff colony of twenty-one persons that squatted on the "Bowling Green," in the Spring of 1798. He was born in Harrison County, Virginia, in 1796, and has therefore attained to the mature years of an octogenarian. In 1798, our now aged Pioneer, then two years old, was placed in one end of a salt sack, a hole being cut into it to admit him, his head protruding through it, and his brother being similarly placed in the other end of the sack, which was then thrown across a horse with a pack-saddle upon it. Thus were two of Captain Elias Hughes' thirteen children brought to the Bowling Green, only one of whom, (Jonathan,) survives, his life

running through and covering the entire period of the occupancy by the white race, of the territory now constituting the County of Licking! I deem it appropriate to close this Centennial History with this allusion to the salt-sack boy of 1798, and the now venerable octogenarian Pioneer veteran of this Centennial occasion, COLONEL JONATHAN HUGHES, who happily is with us to-day in full health and vigor!

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